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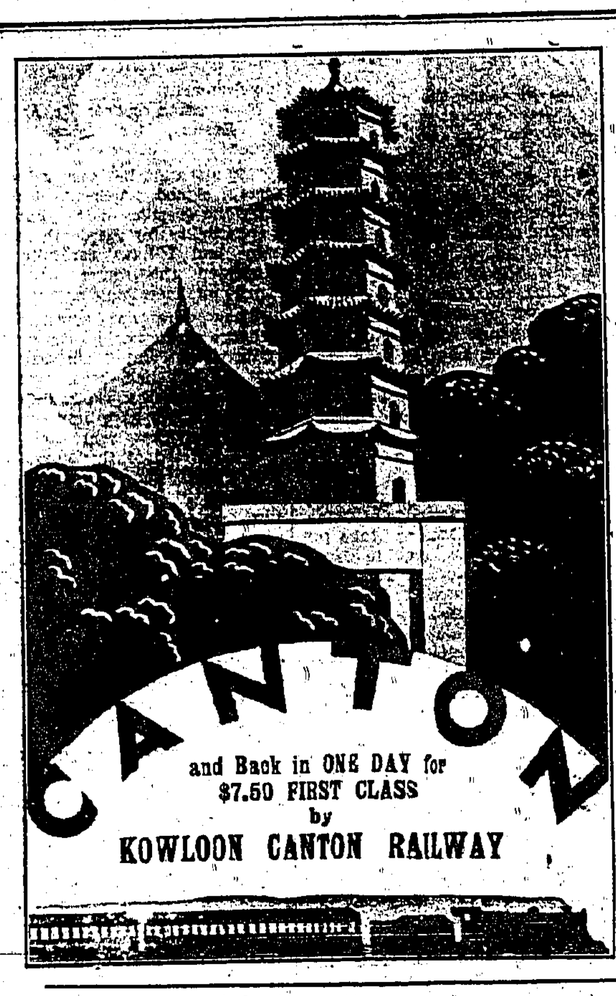

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Saturday	5.30 p.m. Kinshan	3.00 p.m. No Sailing
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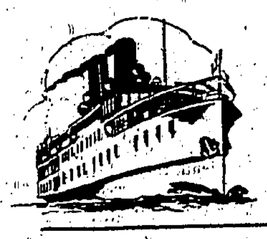

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OUR NEW KING

The Prince Of Wales was forty-two on June 23rd last. His age completes nearly half the normal life-time of a man. He is the idol of the Empire, and the most popular young man in the world. His popularity is so great that it is proof against even the thoughtless flattery that inevitably pursues him. At the end of his forty-two years, matured in mind, in body, and in reputation, where does he stand? What does the future hold for him? What are the qualities that have made him, while still a young man, so beloved? The answer is—his private character.

First, he has in him a blend of tastes peculiarly English. He loves sport and game—hunting, golf, squash rackets—all that is most strenuous in the way of exercise. For flat racing and shooting he cares less, because in neither can he find full satisfaction for his extraordinary appetite for action, which in him amounts almost to a mania for fitness.

The Prince is undoubtedly popular because he is the son of a popular King. The glamour of birth predisposes people in his favour. But far more than any such glorious accident is the power of the personal equation.

Then there is his courage. It is not the courage of a man to whom fear is unknown; it is the courage of a man for whom fear is unthinkable. Over and over again during the war that was proved beyond all question of flattery. The high authorities were in a perpetual perspiration of anxiety and annoyance, trying to prevent the heir to the throne from getting himself blown to pieces. There were endless arguments between the Prince and the Generals, in one of which he said to Lord Kitchener:—"What does it matter if I'm shot?" and Kitchener answered:—

"If I were certain that you *would* be shot, I do not know if I should be right to restrain you. What I cannot permit is the chance—which exists until we have a settled line—of the enemy scoring you as a prisoner."

In the hunting field, or in the more risky forms of racing, the public have had repeated demonstrations of the Prince's courage. When, in 1926, he broke his collar-bone for the second time, it was in taking a jump from which every other rider had turned away his horse.

"It is inconceivable that he would be deterred from doing a thing which he was otherwise inclined to do merely because there was a chance of getting killed or a likelihood of breaking a limb," wrote Mr. Bernard Ellison in his book on the Prince's sport in India, and he told exactly the truth. Because of his many falls, the cry has been raised that the Prince is a poor horseman, but the cry is a cry of fools; experts and jockeys who have ridden gallops with him have confessed themselves outridden and tired out.

In the air, the Prince's disregard of danger is the same, and once, while flying to Cologne, he urged the pilot to such impossible "stunts" that both of them at the end of it were a little ill, and the magnificent lunch of welcome went untouched!

Continued on page 10.

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CANTON AIR SERVICE

To Link Up Kanchow

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, Jan. 20.

Extension of the air service from Canton to Kanchow in Kiangsi and to Kweiyang in Kwelchow is contemplated by the South-west Aviation Corporation, there being no railway connections among these cities.

It was disclosed to-day that General Wu Chung-hsin, Chairman of the Kwelchow Provincial Government, who was here last Saturday, promised to consider the proposed air line in a favourable light. The South-west planes go from Canton to Lungchow via Nanning, and the line to Kweiyang will start from Nanning via Liuchow and Tushan.

Such a trip can be completed by air in one day, while the present journey from Canton to Kweiyang takes about seven days.

The air line from Canton to Kanchow may be inaugurated earlier, as engineers were sent by the Aviation Corporation to make a survey of the towns on the way, namely Shaokwan, Tayu and Kian. These districts are garrisoned by the First Kwangtung Army, hence no red-tape delay is expected.

The South-west Aviation Corporation is owned by high Kwangtung and Kwangsi officials and maintains services from Canton to Lungchow and Canton to Pakhoi.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER

Quarterly Convocation In Edinburgh

London, Dec 27

A quarterly convocation of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland was held last night in the Royal Arch Freemason's Hall, Edinburgh. The chair was occupied by Companion the Earl of Cassillis, First Grand Principal, and there was a large attendance of Companions.

A cordial fraternal welcome was extended to Companions William R. Brew, First Principal of Chapter "Perseverance," Bombay, No. 71; William M. Younger, Past First Principal of Chapter "Uganda," British East Africa, No. 543; and Peter Noble, Past First Principal of Chapter "Jordan," Jaffa, No. 663. Companion T. G. Winning, Grand Secretary, was appointed Grand Superintendent of the Border Province, in succession to the late Companion J. G. Carter.

Reports were submitted from a number of Grand Superintendents, showing that the various Chapters under their jurisdiction were in good working order and that the true spirit of Royal Arch Masonry was being manifested. The finances of the Chapters had been in most cases maintained in a satisfactory condition through the application of strict economy. On the other hand, some Lodges and Councils and Cryptic Councils had experienced considerable difficulty in carrying on owing to a decrease in the number of candidates, due to the depression in trade, but towards the end of the year there was some evidence which led to the hope that the darkest days were passing over and that possibly better times were near at hand.

Arrangements were made for the celebration of the Vernal Equinox on Saturday, March 21.

FOREIGN SECRETARY AT 38. PRE-CHRISTMAS SUNDAY.

London, Dec 27.

Mr. Anthony Eden, who becomes Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the age of 38, is almost the youngest British statesman on record to achieve that high distinction.

Since 1782, when the older terms Northern and Southern Departments were discontinued, and the Secretaryships of State were divided into Home and Foreign, the youngest Foreign Secretary was William Wyndham, Lord Grenville.

He was appointed in 1791 at the age of 32. Charles Fox was 33 at his appointment in 1782.

19th CENTURY RECORDS

In the 19th century the youngest was Earl Granville, who first took the office—for a short tenure of two months—in 1851 at the age of 36.

George Canning, one of the greatest on the roll, was 37 when first taking charge of the Foreign Office in 1807. But he was 52 when he succeeded Castlereagh in 1822, and made his name resound through Europe.

Lord Rosebery was 39, Sir Edward Grey 43, Lord Palmerston 48.

JAPANESE VIEW OF CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA

Workable Aspects Of Scheme Emphasized In Tokyo Journal: Real Benefit To The Country

FAR-SIGHTED VIEW OF POSSIBILITIES

The "Oriental Economist" of Tokyo in its December issue has the following article on the new currency scheme in China. The article is published in full but such publication must not be taken to imply that the opinions so expressed carry in all respects the endorsement of this journal.

It is both regrettable and surprising that, since the Nanking government's announcement of its new policy for currency reform, relations between Japan and China have become anything but pleasant. In Japan many hasten to say that the Nanking government is wholly to blame for this, while some go so far as to brand England as the wire puller behind the scenes. Our judgment, however, is that this seeming bitterness is only skin-deep, and not representative of our best public opinion. A vast number of men of intelligence refuse to take a short-sighted view of the matter.

A Parallel with Germany 1871

While we sympathize with China' predicament resulting from well-intentioned efforts to bring about her currency stabilization, we are not blind to her grave mistakes. To begin with, the reform programme is an ideal one for China to-day, and it reveals an amazing lack of understanding on the part of Chinese statesmen concerning the affairs of their own country. In particular, the attempt to force an expropriation of silver is an idea bodily transplanted from the West, without any regard to local conditions. The Nanking Government assumes the attitude and foreign nations lazily bow to it, of being the central government of China. But in substance it is merely one of several local governments, and probably the strongest by only a narrow margin. We do not know that any close parallel can be drawn from history, but Chinese conditions today seem to resemble those of Germany before the 1871 unification. China might also be likened to Japan in the Tokugawa era, when it swarmed with territorial barons with, however, this distinction, that the Nanking government lacks that dictatorial power which the Tokugawa government possessed. To appropriate and hold in Nanking all the silver in China is to bolster up the power of the Nanking government at the expense of other local ones. Consequently, if this could be done, it would at least be a step toward the unification of China. But because of this very fact, the scheme is unacceptable to all local regimes except Nanking. If coercion is attempted, internal disruption may shatter the country in pieces. Indeed, signs are not lacking of this. What, then, has induced the Nanking government to resort to such a dangerous policy?

Hint of British Loan

The Nanking government has hinted, and afterwards seemingly denied, that it had a promise from Britain of a £10,000,000 loan for facilitating its currencey measure. It is not quite clear to what extent Sir Frederick Leith Ross was consulted beforehand, but certainly it was not politic for the Nanking government to inject the name of Britain into the confused situation. It seems probable that Nanking was up to its usual tactics of playing off one country against another—striving to hold Japan in check and breed ill feeling between her and Britain. This may or may not be true, but Nanking leaders would find it hard to dispel such an interpretation. If what Sir Frederick Leith Ross stated is true, he has not been consulted before the fact, and Nanking's use of England's name was unauthorized. If the Nanking authorities were honestly and sincerely engaged in the serious task of currency stabilization, this was not the time for petty tricks.

Rumour Held Unfounded

Secondly, the "Oriental Economist" is positive that the rumour is unfounded that Britain stole a march on Japan so as to have her own way in dealing with this problem. Such a conclusion is easy when we take into consideration the circumstances surrounding the Barnby mission's sojourn in Japan and Manchoukuo, and Sir Frederick Leith Ross's recent visit in Japan, before proceeding to China. Swallowing whole the rumour of England's being behind Nanking's currency move, a certain section of this country seemed for a while to think that Britain was out in the open to fight Japan. Such views are unwarranted.

This is not, however, to exonerate England, or at least Sir Frederick, from some responsibility in the Chinese currency muddle. Admittedly Sir Frederick is an outstanding authority on international relations within the confines of Europe, but he lamentably lacks practical knowledge of China. Seemingly he failed to take full advantage of his stay in Japan for acquiring adequate knowledge. We are not concerned about the subjects of discussion between him and the Nanking government, but one was certainly currency. This is clear from his statement, made immediately after Nanking's announcement of the reform plan, and the ensuing imbroglio. From his announcement, it is not difficult to surmise that the Nanking government was not the author of the reform scheme, but that Sir Frederick's hint or suggestion was worked on.

Sir Frederick's Mistake

Now, to put any shaky currency on a stable basis is a difficult job even for nationals well conversant with local conditions. This has been the experience in England and many other lands in recent years; China is a country with economic and political conditions so complex as to baffle foreign understanding. No matter how astute he is, a rank foreigner, without even the rudiments of a country's language, should refrain from meddling in its currency, of all issues. It appears that Sir Frederick has been guilty of such a mistake. It is probable that it was not his intention to get in so deeply, but leaders of the Nanking government were quick to turn his actions to account, and the mischief has been done. We are of the belief that, if not the British government, Sir Frederick, at least, cannot evade responsibility for the unpleasant complications arising from the Chinese currency muddle.

However, to dig to the root of the matter, why did China reach such a predicament that currency reform because necessary? Any unified currency system, such as is in operation in other countries, has of course been unknown to China, and it has long been a mooted question whether something could not be done to obtain one.

Repercussions of U.S. Policy

The recent currency troubles of China, however, are but a repercussion of the American silver-purchasing policy. Guided by a misconceived idea, the American government in 1934 embarked headlong upon a policy of buying silver in world centres with a view to boosting its value. Bar silver in London in April this year was worth more than 30 per cent. above the level ruling early last year. While there has been some reaction, it is still higher by about 50 per cent. than formerly. For a silver country like China, this means an identical rise in the external value of its currency. America in 1934 depressed the foreign value of its currency by a devaluation, but by its silver policy it has been forcing China in the opposite direction. Time and again the Nanking government has appealed to America to mitigate her silver measures, and China's publicists have even appealed to the world, calling attention to the fact that American measures were threatening their country with grave dangers. The pleas were no heeded by the American government, whose policy has been continued. As a last resort, the Nanking authorities introduced a system of export duty and of equalization charges on silver, whereby to check the violent rise in its value.

PARDON AFTER 18 YEARS

Compensation To Be Given

The Home Secretary (Sir John Simon) announced in the House of Commons on December 19 that a free pardon is to be granted to Miss Florence Annie Parkes, who was convicted at Exter Assizes in 1917 of manslaughter in respect of the death of a baby born in her nursing home.

She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

In a written reply to Mr. A. Reed (C, Exeter), Sir John Simon stated:

"My attention has been called to certain signed statements bearing upon the question of Miss Parkes's responsibility for the death of the baby, and I have carefully investigated the source and authority of these statements.

"They were not admitted as evidence at the trial on the ground of privilege, and I am satisfied that if they had been available from the outset, a wholly different situation would have been created, and Miss Parkes would not have been convicted of the offence for which she was sentenced and punished.

"In these circumstances I have felt it right to recommend that a free pardon should be granted to her in respect of the conviction, and suitable compensation is being given to her."

Free pardon in circumstances like these is an acknowledgment that no such offence was committed. It is a cancellation of the conviction.

AT THE ASSIZES

Miss Parkes was found guilty, with another woman, of the manslaughter of the other prisoner's child.

An unusual feature about the case was that Miss Parkes was committed to Exeter Assizes, charged with neglect only, and the other woman on a charge of manslaughter, but when the trial opened at the Assizes the late Mr. Justice Coleridge granted an application by Mr. T. Parr, for the prosecution, that the indictment in the case of Miss Parkes should be enlarged to one of manslaughter.

The late Mr. W. T. Lawrance, who appeared for Miss Parkes, protested against the Judge's decision, but the Judge adhered to it, and after a two days' hearing the jury found both women guilty of manslaughter.

The foreman said that they found that Miss Parkes was not guilty of neglecting to administer food, but guilty of neglecting to call in a doctor. They recommended both to mercy.

The other woman in the case was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the Second Division.

Lady Theodosia Cadogan, the wife of the British Ambassador, held a reception on January 8 in the British Embassy, Peiping, to which all the members of the International Women's Club and the British Women's League were invited. The beautiful Chinese rooms of the British Embassy which so admirably lend themselves to such a large party (there were over 200 persons present) were crowded with woman of all nationalities. Lady Theodosia received each guest personally and she was assisted by Mrs W. P. Thomas, who since the recent departure of Lady Teichman has been acting as president of the British Women's League and other members of the Committee including Mrs. Fitzmaurice and Mrs. Page. The Misses Patricia and Cynthia Cadogan, too, were very charmingly helping their mother to look after her guests and saw that each had tea and other refreshments, reports the "Peiping Chronicle." There were so many present that it is impossible to enumerate each one, but Mrs. C. F. Wang, President of the International Women's Club, was, of course, there, and also Mrs. Paul Stevenson, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Cowan, Madame Munthe and many other well known Chinese, European and American guests. After tea was served, Mr. Gage, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, showed some of his most interesting films. He is the fortunate possessor of a colour cine-camera and his pictures of Palestine and the Near East and also a few scenes from the jubilee processions were very entertaining, and a most enjoyable afternoon was passed by all present.

General William Crozier has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to leave the German Hospital in Peiping, states a message from that city.

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* * *

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* * *

Magistrates "You are accused of shooting squirrels. Have you any plea?"
Him: "Yes, your honour. Self-defence."

* * *

The reference of a west country clergyman to a "clean war" has led to the belief that in the next picnic all the soldiers will be wrapped in cellophane.

* * *

She: "Don't you think I look ten years younger in this hat?"
He: "How old are you?"
She: "Thirty."
He: "No, I mean without hat."

* * *

An artist who wished to paint a seascape during a storm was lashed to the mast for an hour in the Bay of Biscay. Even then I'll wager he broke away and did it after all.

* * *

It is said that Finland's payment of her war debts has resulted in increasing American tourist travel by 50 per cent. American travellers naturally want to see one of the wonders of the world.

* * *

Teacher (during written English test)—"Write a sentence with the word 'analysis' in it."
Pupil's Exam Paper—"The teacher told us to look up the word 'analysis' in the dictionary."

* * *

"If you wash your face I'll give you a piece of chocolate," said grandmother. "And if you wash behind the ears I'll give you two pieces."
"Grandma," replied little Johnny, "maybe I'd better have a bath."

* * *

Addressing a New York convention, a noted designer of feminine styles declares that many women really prefer the longer gowns of the Victorian era. It wouldn't be tactful, we suppose, to ask why.

* * *

The League for Less Noise claims to have lowered the average din in New York City in recent weeks by four decibels. However, it was in this same period that General Johnson vacated the relief office there.

* * *

A Boston psychologist says man is the only creature that makes plans for the future. On the other hand, beavers, squirrels and honey-bees may not use much imagination, but their plans work out a lot better than most of ours do.

"Herculean" Murderer

FRENCH POLICE HAVE NINE CRIMES TO SOLVE

A series of brutal murders in villages near here has frightened inhabitants and set the police searching for a man of "herculean strength."

While the police were looking for the murder or murderers of a widow, named Madame Demailly and her friend at the village of Pommier, a similar tragedy was discovered in the village of Achicourt, a few miles away.

Neighbours became curious when Madame Dufios had not been seen feeding her chickens in the mornings as was her custom. The police were summoned and M. Dufios and his wife, aged 70 and 65 respectively, were found dead.

Both had been killed by a heavy blow on the head with a sharp instrument. "The Assassin," stated Dr. Brossart, who made the autopsy, must be a man of herculean strength."

Consternation has been caused in the neighbourhood by the similarity in the manner in which the four aged people have been murdered.

The double crime has revived memories of two mysterious murders which took place in the neighbourhood and, for which no-one was brought to justice.

Two years ago there was a triple murder at Arbret and five years ago a double murder at Montcheaux, both villages near here.

In each case the murder was carried out in similar circumstances.

LARGEST AIRSHIP IN THE WORLD

Dance Floors And Cocktail Bars In New Zeppelin

The largest aircraft ever built waits in a long, high building at Friedrichshafen, on the shores of Lake Constance, Germany, for its first journey across the world. It is still known as the Zeppelin LZ129 but it is understood it will be called Adolf Hitler. It will be ready shortly for its first flights.

Half a million cubic feet of gas is being pumped into it—the last process in its two years of construction.

This great hangar has seen its birth from a design on a drawing-board to the mighty skeleton, dwarfing the workmen who swarmed among the maze of girders.

For the past few weeks men and women have been busy stitching the great silver envelope.

The 839-feet-long "ship of the air" will carry 80 passengers and a large crew. It will be driven by four mighty oil-burning engines at more than 80 miles an hour.

SMOKING ALLOWED

Passengers will not be accommodated in cramped compartments. Long promenade decks, glass-windowed, will give them views of the lands and seas thousands of feet below.

They will eat in extensive dining saloons, served by stewards, with food prepared by first-class chefs.

There will be smart cocktail bars and dancing floors. Passengers will be able to smoke—the helium gas is non-inflammable. They will sleep in luxuriously appointed staterooms.

Only a faint humming sound will tell them that the great sky-liner is being driven by powerful, roaring engines, each housed in a gondola outside the hull.

EVERY CABIN BOOKED

Even if they fly at heights where the sleet and snow are born, through the driving clouds of ice crystals four miles above the earth, the travellers will be warm, kept at an even temperature by central heating and air conditioning.

If the maiden voyage is to New York, passengers will do the journey in less than three days. If it is to Brazil, across the South Atlantic, they will halve the time taken by the fastest ship.

Every cabin is booked for the maiden voyage.

Hugo Eckener, veteran of the airship lines, will command her.

Among his officers will be men who bombed London from the Zeppelins in 1915.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.
Anniversaries and Holidays.—Saints Vincent and Anastasius

Cinemas

King's:—"Mimi."
Queen's:—"Dr. Socrates."
Oriental:—"The Glass Key."
World:—"Sea Devils."
Alhambra:—"Never Too Late."
Majestic:—"Storm Over The Andes."
Star:—"Our Daily Bread."

Meetings.—Kloon Union Church Women's Guild, 10 a.m.

Sports

Badminton.—Men's Doubles, Club de Recreio "A" v. St. Andrew's "A"; Chinese R.C. v. Club de Recreio "B"; Fire Brigade v. St. John's.

Billiards.—Senior Championship, E. A. dos Remedios v. Sergt. F. Freeman (Civil Service C.C.); W. H. Andrews v. M. M. da Silva (Sports Club); W. R. Hillyer v. Chan Kai-yun (Dockyard R.C.); Junior Championship, Tam Bun-hun v. E. Compton (Club Lusitano), G. Wellings v. Simon Chan (Club de Recreio); E. Crabtree v. J. O. Remedios (Cheero Club), 8.30 p.m.

Hockey.—Hong Kong Hockey Club v. Club de Recreio (King's Park), 5 p.m.

Rugby.—Club "A" v. An Army Fifteen (Happy Valley), 4.45 p.m.

Moon.—XII Moon, 28th. Day.

Sunrise.—7.05 a.m. Sunset.—6.40 p.m.

Tides.—High at 9.43 and 19.26; Low at 2.39 and 12.38.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.
Anniversaries and Holidays.—The Espousals of Our Lady. St. Raymond, C.

Cinemas

King's:—"Mimi."
Queen's:—"Page Miss Glory."
Oriental:—"Bonnie Scotland."
World:—"Sea Devils."
Alhambra:—"Top Hat."
Majestic:—"Storm Over The Andes."
Star:—"Casino de Paris."

Meetings.—Victoria Chess Club, at Gloucester Hotel, 5.30 p.m.; Theosopical Society, 6 p.m. "Plant Life"; Annual Meeting of Members of Fanling Hunt and Race Club, at Messrs. Jardine Matheson's Board Room, 5.15 p.m.; Meeting for Men of All Ranks in Matshed Church, Shamshuipo, 7.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.—Ladies' Night, Y.M.C.A.; Women's Fellowship Meets at St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.

Social.—Civil Service Cricket Club Whist Drive, 8 p.m.

Sports

Billiards.—Senior Championship, Ho Shai-cheung v. W. F. Stafford (Kowloon C.C.), 8.30 p.m.; Junior Championship, A. A. Lewis v. R. E. Lee (Club Lusitano); T. F. Jordan v. Cheng Kwai-leung (Cheero Club), F. G. Marsh v. Geo. Lee (Engineers' Institute), 8.30 p.m.

Snooker.—Steel Coulson League, Royal Engineers v. Dockyard R.C.; Catholic Union v. Garrison Sergeants; Prison Officers v. Fusiliers; Chief and Petty Officers v. Naval Dockyard Police.

Moon.—XII Moon, 29th. Day.

Sunrise.—7.05 a.m. Sunset.—6.05 p.m.

Tides.—High at 9.57 and 20.16; Low at 3.15 and 13.38.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.
Anniversaries and Holidays.—Bank Holiday. Chinese Lunar New Year. (XXV of the Republic, 1912.)

Cinemas

King's:—"Thanks A Million."
Queen's:—"Page Miss Glory."
Oriental:—"Bonnie Scotland."
World:—"Sea Devils."
Alhambra:—"Top Hat."
Majestic:—"Storm Over The Andes."
Star:—"Casino de Paris."

Meetings.—Christian Fellowship, Helena May, 10.30 a.m. Kowloon Chess Club, at Central British School, 5.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.—St. Andrew's Club Walking Party, 10 a.m.; Claims against the Estate of Col. A. B. Hearle, due; St. Andrew's Girls' Guild, 6 p.m.

Social.—Hdqtrs. R. A. Sergts. Mess Whist Drive and Tombola, 8.30 p.m.

Sports

Cricket.—Hong Kong C.C. v. United Services (F).

Football.—First Division, South China "B" v. Royal Ulster Rifles (Caroline Hill), 4 p.m.

Moon.—New Moon, 3.18 p.m. I Moon, 1st. Day.

Sunrise.—7.05 a.m. Sunset.—6.05 p.m.

Tides.—High at 10.21 and 21.06; Low at 3.50 and 14.29.

£100,000 "BABY" RACE."

Irishwoman's Claim To Toronto Prize.

Consternation has been caused among the six favourites for Toronto's £100,000 "baby race" by the unexpected entry of an Irishwoman, who claims to have given birth to nine children in the past nine years. She is Mrs. Arthur Timleck, a native of Dublin, and has had sixteen children, thirteen of whom are living.

If the Irishwoman's claim is correct, she has an excellent chance of collecting the £100,000 left by the late Charles Vance Millar for the Toronto mother who gave birth to the most children between October, 1926, and October, 1936.

Should Mrs. Timleck win the money she says, "I'd like to have a housekeeper to help with the smaller ones. Thirteen children is too much for one woman to handle."

Mrs. Matthew Kenny, who has had 14 children in all, nine of whom are living, has had eleven children since 1926, seven of whom are living, and Mrs. Joseph Bagnato, who has had a total of 23 children, twelve of whom are living.

LAMMERTS AUCTIONS

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

BY order of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, the Undersigned, LAMMERT BROS.,

WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
FRIDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY, 1936
AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
AT THEIR SALES ROOM,
No. 4, DUDDELL STREET

The Valuable Leasehold Properties situated at Mount Kellet Road, The Peak, Hong Kong

and known as the Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 58 and the Remaining Portion of Rural Building Lot No. 35, together in the case of the last mentioned property, with the dwelling house thereon now known as No. 175, The Peak.

Further Particulars will appear in this Paper later.

For Conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Hong Kong, January, 1936.

28 Ft. Python For London Zoo

TWELVE BIG MEN NEEDED TO UNPACK IT

At considerable risk twelve men at the London Zoo unpacked the biggest python it has ever acquired.

It was a reticulated specimen from the Malay States and measured 28 feet.

"A large python is an extremely dangerous creature to tackle carelessly," an official informed a "Morning Post" representative. "They move extremely quickly, and should one ever manage to get a coil round you it would never let go. In this instance twelve specially chosen men helped to open the case and, fortunately, since the day was cold the snake was comparatively sluggish.

"Directly the lid was removed three men jumped at the snake's head and held it, while the remainder grasped the rest of its length and stretched it out."

Afterwards, it was placed in a compartment of the Reptile House. At the thickest part it is over two feet in girth.

A special exhibition, illustrating colour changes in living animals, is on view in the lobby of the Reptile House. It comprises chameleons, frogs, toads, flatfish, rays and shrimps.

HORRORS OF RUGBY

At one of the All Blacks' matches special facilities were provided for a few patients from the local orthopædic hospital to watch the game. In spite of the fact that it was raining, and that the path to the ground was exceedingly slippery, some five or six of these patients were brought by their friends in spinal carriages.

At the end of the game the crowd was waiting while the carriages were manœuvred up the path. One woman looked especially curious, and finally said to her neighbour—"Do they always take the players off the field like this?"

The Soviet Union is laying plans for a vast new Soviet Hollywood, capable of producing from 150 to 200 motion films a year and supporting a movie colony of 20,000 persons. One of Russia's leading film executive has suggested using the town of Caucasus for the purpose. Some 40 studios would be built, covering an area of 3,300 square metres, while the city and its suburbs would be flung out over an area of nearly 30 square miles. It is estimated that about 500 actors would take up residence at Soukhoum and that 9,000 workmen and 220 film experts would be employed in turning out Russian pictures. The cost of the undertaking has been put at more than 300 million roubles.

"GRAND MUSICAL" COMING TO ALHAMBRA THEATRE ON FRIDAY

Astaire And Rogers Score Again In New Musical Comedy "Top Hat"

When Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers scored three successive musical film triumphs with "Flying Down to Rio," "The Gay Divorcee" and "Roberta" they set a terrific goal for themselves. Each picture prove more entertaining and successful than its predecessor which left it strictly up to Astaire and Miss Rogers to maintain their record of topping their last effort.

In "Top Hat," their new RKO Radio musical comedy, which features a complete score of lyrics and melodies by Irving Berlin, the co-stars have met the test by turning out what rates as their best picture to date. Gay, colourful, tuneful and romantic, "Top Hat" is receiving acclaim everywhere as the perfect screen musical.

Astaire and Miss Rogers do a number of sensational new dances, climaxed by the Italian flavoured "Piccolino," which is their completely satisfying answer to public demand for a successor to the "Carioca" and the "Continental." They also sing and in general invest their characterizations with delightful verve and vitality. They also sing or dance to "Isn't This a Lovely Day?" "Top Hat," "No Strings" and "Cheek to Cheek."

A PLAUSIBLE STORY

"Top Hat" is an intriguing and plausible story of a romance which gets away to a love at first sight start, but encounters hilarious and near fatal complications. London, England, and the Lido, Italy, are the backgrounds of the romance and the settings are among the most lavish and colourful ever brought to the screen.

Strong support is accorded the co-stars by a featured cast which includes Helen Broderick, stellar comedienne of the New York stage, Edward Everett Horton, Erik Rhodes and Eric Blore. Horton, Rhodes and Blore, it will be recalled, appeared with Astaire and Miss Rogers in "The Gay Divorcee." Mark Sandrich, who directed "The Gay Divorcee," was at the helm of the new picture; Pandro S. Berman produced

A GRAND DANCE-MUSICAL PICTURE

"Top Hat," starring that popular dancing pair, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, is Tuneful, romantic and gay, this picture is one of the happiest hits ever shown.

The superlative dancing abilities of Astair and Miss Rogers are not the only drawing attractions of the picture. Much of its success is due to the catchy, ingratiating songs that Irving Berlin has written for the production, including "Cheek to Cheek," "Isn't This a Lovely Day," "The Piccolino," "Top Hat, White Tie and Tails" and "No Strings."

"Top Hat" has a grand comedy team in Eric Rhodes, Edward Everett Horton, Helen Broderick and Eric Blore. Of these four funsters, Rhodes and Horton draw the most chuckles, while Astaire and Miss Rogers also indulge their flair for light comedy in many hilarious sequences.

A scene in the "Bridal Chamber" featuring Fred Asaire, Ginger Rogers, Edward Everett Horton Erik Rhodes, Helen Brod erick, and Eric Blore.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMMES

Broadcast by Z.B.W. On 355 Metres

12.30 to 2.15 p.m.—European programme.
12.30 p.m.—Recorded music.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.
1.15 p.m.—Hong Kong Hotel Orchestra.
1.30 p.m.—Reuter Press News, Rugby Press News, etc.
2.15 p.m.—Close down.
4 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
6 to 6.15 p.m.—CHILDRENS' STUDIO CONCERT.
7 to 10 p.m.—European programme.
7 to 7.45 p.m.—"Symphony No. 3 in E flat Major" (Beethoven).
7.45 to 8 p.m.—
The Mill on the Rock—Overture (arr. Winterbottom).
Lead, Kindly Light (Purday).
The "Champion" March Medley (arr. Hume).
8 p.m.—Local time and weather report.
8.03 to 8.35 p.m.—
A Concert
Songs: Requiem ("Requiem") (Verdi).
Ave Maria (Ave Regina) (Verdi).—Margherita Perras (Soprano).
Pianoforte Solos—Rakoczy March (Liszt).
On Wings of Song (Mendelssohn).—Mark Hambourg.
Songs—Agnus Dei (Bizet).
Strange Harmony — "Tosca" (Puccini). — Enrico Caruso (Tenor).
Violin Solos—Chanson Arabe (Rimsky-Korsakov).
Le Deluge (The Deluge)—Prelude (Saint-Saens).—Toscha Seidel.
8.35 to 9 p.m.—"Scenes de Ballet," Op. 52 (Glazotunov) played by New Symphony Orchestra.
9 to 9.15 p.m.—A Relay of the Daventry News Bulletin (Copyright by Reuter).
9.15 to 9.50 p.m.—
Light Orchestral Programme
Poet and Peasant Overture (Suppe).
In a Monastery Garden (Ketelbey).
Zinetta (Geehl).
When the great red Dawn is Shining (Sharpe).
Mighty Lak' a Rose (Nevin).
The Rosary (Nevin).
Salut D'amour (Elgar).
I kiss your lips (Rudolphe).
Les Millions D'arlequin (Drigo).
9.50 to 10 p.m.—
From the Studio
"World Bridge Olympic."
A Description of the Tournament and Discussion of the 1935 hands by M. E. Politi.
10 p.m.—Big Ben: Close down.

BERLIN PROGRAMME

9 p.m.—DJA, DJN Announcement (Germ., Engl.).
German Folk Song.
Programme Forecast (Germ., Engl.).
9.15 p.m.—"Giant Technical Achievements."
9.45 p.m.—News in English on DJA and in Dutch on DJN.
10 p.m.—"The Kaleidoscope of Opera."
11.15 p.m.—News in German on DJA and DJN.
11.30 p.m.—To-day in Germany Sound Pictures.
11.45 p.m.—Songs to the Lute. Kees Veening: Baritone.
12.15 a.m.—News in English on DJA and in Dutch on DJN.
12.30 a.m.—Close DJA DJN (Germ., Engl.).

RADIO MANILA

6 p.m.—Sunset Dance Programme by the Lyric Orchestra.
6.30 p.m.—Spanish Informational Period.
6.40 p.m.—English Informational Period.
6.55 p.m.—Stock quotations, through the courtesy of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz.
7 p.m.—La Insular Cigar and Cigarette Factory, presents "Aires Filipinos" with Juan Silos, Jr. and his String Ensemble.
7.20 p.m.—Rincon Espanol, featuring Ramon Estella.
7.35 p.m.—Studio Music.
7.45 p.m.—Elizalde y Cia presents "Smart Music," featuring Alice Worrick, Ramon Escudero, Jerry and his Romancers, Johnny Harris and Russ Aranas.
8 p.m.—"Apo on the Air," sponsored by Cebu Portland Cement Company.
8.15 p.m.—Max Lazo and his Hawaiians.
8.30 p.m.—Basque Presentation.
8.45 p.m.—Stock Quotations and Local Market Reports.
9 p.m.—Musical Programme by the "Akistang Balagtas" Society.
10 p.m.—Tiroo Cruz and his Manila Hotel Orchestra.
11 p.m.—Sign off.

WHAT IS THE AUDIOSCOPIKS

NEW 3-DIMENSIONAL FILM IS THE NEXT NOVELTY

Viewed Through "Eye-Glasses"

Along about the first of the year Metro hopes to have a sizable fraction of the movie-going public looking at the world through rose (and blue) coloured glasses. Seeking a novelty to charm its fickle audiences, the company has revived the stereoscopic film which first was tried publicly about eleven years ago. The process has been improved since then and sound has been added. The result is Audioscopiks and the first, a one-reeler narrated by Pete Smith, is scheduled for release on January 1st.

J. F. Leventhal and J. A. Norling, who have been dabbling in stereoscopic films for several years, produced the new Audioscopik. It was made somewhere on Fifty-fifth Street at an unmentioned cost and under unmentionable difficulties. If all goes well, they may make a whole series; they think they can do better the next time.

Mr. Leventhal was host at a four-man preview of his picture in one of the Metro projection rooms last week. He grinned happily as one spectator ducked when a pitcher wound up and tossed a baseball right out of the screen at his head.

If there had been any women present, unquestionably there would have been screams when a magician conjured a white mouse onto the tip of his wand and poked it out, seemingly within arm's length of the innocent bystanders.

A WEIRD THING

No question about it, the Leventhal-Norling camera has created a weird third dimension for a two-dimensional screen. Things come at you, jump right off the screen and threaten to land in your lap. An inebriate asks his audience to have a drink, proffers a filled glass—you can almost smell the neutral spirits—and then, visibly rebuffed because no one will accept it, grabs a syphon or seltzer and squirts it in your eye. Well, almost in your eye. It's foolish to duck, but you probably will.

There is a woman on a swing who soars right out into the audience; there is a fire-eater who brandishes a torch in your face; there is a slide trombone that slithers out until it is just inches from your nose; there is a skeleton that tries to wrap itself around your neck, and there is an alarm clock that comes so close you feel like shutting it off.

To see all this, you have to hold a strip of pasteboard with two gelatin lenses—one magenta, one bluegreen—before your eyes. They used the same instrument of torture for the old stereoscopic films, but the results were not as good. Mr. Leventhal admits that sound is a great factor in heightening the illusion. The seltzer-squirting episode, for example, is doubly effective, because you hear the fizzz and the splash when it strikes.

If you want to cheat and peek at the film without the glasses, you get a blurred double-image with a red and blue border. That is because a double image really is being projected, one being blue and the other red. Mr. Leventhal explains it this way:

THE STEREOSCOPIC

"The stereoscopic camera is actually a combination of two cameras, so that the axis of the lenses are parallel, or nearly so. When the camera is turning, each lens makes its own picture. One of the negatives is treated with a blue dye, the other with a red dye. Then, from the two negatives, a single positive is made with the images slightly overlapping.

"If you were to project this print and look at it through the red gelatin only, the red image would not be visible. The blue image would be. The reverse would be true if you were to look through the blue gelatin.

"Now, if the relationship of this right and left eye of the spectator to the right and left image on the screen is properly correlated, the effect of depth is attained."

* * *

That, briefly, is the way it is. If the Greeks had a word for it, it would be the "anaglyph method." Mr. Leventhal, of course, makes no claim to having originated the process; it is about as old as the stereopticon. All that he and Mr. Norling have done is add a few technical improvements and liven the result with sound.

Metro appears to be fairly enthusiastic about its possibilities as a novelty. The company is having 3,000,000 of the pasteboard "eye glasses" made up at a cost, confidentially, of $3.25 per thousand. There has been some talk that the next Audioscopik may be a regular slapstick comedy. The possibility of a custard pie that misses its target and threatens to hit the audience is something to be considered. But there's one thing that must be remembered: you'll never be in danger of being hit unless you wear glasses. Red and blue ones.

Astaire Is Hailed As Most Eagerly Awaited Dancer Since Vernon Castle

"Fred Astaire is the long-awaited figure destined to capture the public's imagination—the person American dancing teachers have been seeking since the days of Irene and Vernon Castle," stated Paul R. Milton, editor of "The American Dancer" and one of America's leading authorities on the dance, after seeing "Top Hat," the new Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers musical romance, coming to the Alhambra on Friday.

"Astaire's current popularity is unique, assisted as he has been by stage, radio and screen. His style and personality have thus penetrated to every corner of the country in way that no other dancer, however great, has been able to accomplish. The natural result is a double benefit to the dance public. He stimulates the imitative impulse in his audiences and sends thousands of people to the studios of dancing teachers—to learn."

A PREVIEW

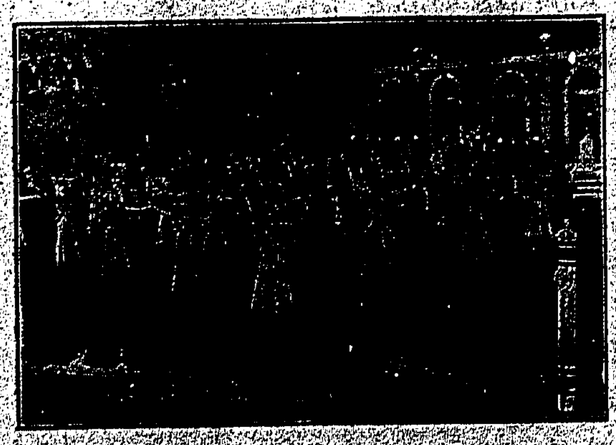
"Top Hat"

This film certainly is the crowning victory to the previous Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire's repertoire. If anything it is even better than "Flying down to Rio," "The Gay Divorcee," and "Roberta," and their dancing is more delightful and polished than ever.

Again the plot is based on a mistaken identity and the complications that ensue are gay and very amusing. Edward Everett Horton, and Erik Rhodes are responsible for many jokes in the film.

Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire carry out a new dance entitled the "Piccolino Dance" which like the "Carioca," and the "Continental" is entirely new and brilliantly executed. Their dancing is simply wonderful and adds zest to the film. With a background of Venice canals and Gondolas Miss Rogers sings and dances an excellent number entitled "No Strings," other brilliant numbers are "Top Hat," "Cheek to Cheek," and "Isn't this a lovely day."

Anybody feeling a bit down in their luck should not fail to see this film as it really has a good "kick" about it.—H. M.



"The Piccolino Dance," that was brilliantly executed.

SELECT ENTERTAINMENT
QUEEN'S

TO-DAY ONLY at 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

WITH THE DEADLIEST WEAPONS KNOWN TO SCIENCE HE FOUGHT GANGDOM!

PAUL MUNI
in Warner's
"Dr. Socrates"

W. R. BURNETT'S sensational story of the 'Scarface' of medicine—the outcast doctor who tamed a band of mad killers with his medical kit!

TO-MORROW

MARION DAVIES
DICK POWELL in "Page Miss Glory"

4 SHOWS DAILY 2.30—5.15 7.15—9.30

TAKE ANY TRAM OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS

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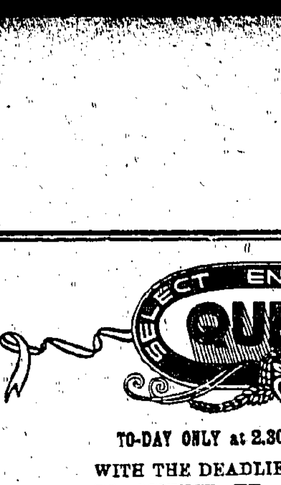
LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY
THE BIG SENSATIONAL MYSTERY PICTURE



TO-MORROW
FRIDAY—SATURDAY

Prices Matinees 20 c.—30 c. Evenings 20 c.—30 c.—50 c.—70 c.

STAR THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY

WE LIVE...WE LOVE!

WE FIGHT...WE HATE!

KING VIDOR'S
epic of a million hearts

TO-MORROW

AL JOLSON AND RUBY KEELER
"CASINO DE PARIS"

OLD FIRM SOLD

C. and A. Modes Purchase Edinburgh Firm

London, Dec 13.

C. and A. Modes (Ltd.) have purchased *Rentons* (Ltd.), one of the oldest drapery establishments in Princes Street, Edinburgh, and are to take control to-morrow. The purchase is made as part of the multiple firm's policy of opening branches in all big centres in the country whenever an opportunity occurs.

Rentons have been in Princes Street since 1840, when they transferred from North Bridge, where they had been since 1805. Adjoining premises were purchased from Messrs Cranston and Elliot in 1908, and a further addition was made to Rentons about eight years ago.

This is the second purchase of an old established business in Princes Street by a multiple firm during the past few months.

£1,000 A Week Babies

THEY MAKE GOOD

Quins and squads have a film career cut out for them.

But it's tough for kiddies like Shirley Temple and Freddie Bartholomew. Earning nearly £1,000 isn't all honey—not even when that sum arrives every Friday in the weekly wage envelope.

Film babies mustn't be spoiled. Tax collectors must be warded off. Nor must parents get too much of the money, or film fans think the kids are being molly-coddled.

Little Virginia Weidler and eight-year-old Dickie Moore get nearly £100 a week.

Baby le Roy—in real life Roy Weinbrenner—has earned as much as £100 a day. Even though he could only toddle and couldn't speak a word.

Freddie Bartholomew is beating Greta Garbo at fashion setting. Greta made fortunes for milliners and hairdressers, because so many women wanted to dress and look like the Swede.

Young Freddie has started a craze for "Bartholomew suits" and "Bartholomew shirts."

Studios will pay high prices for babies who film well, but reputations have to be kept up.

If millions of other mothers get the impression that the kiddies on the screen are precocious infants, or that their sentimentality is not the right kind, then box-office receipts flop.

So does the film babe's wage packet.

Remember that occasion when Shirley Temple was banned abroad? Continental screen censors said that one of her pictures made her appear an undesirable child.

Shirley's people were up in arms. Crazy notions like this can ruin a reputation.

Like Peter Pan, these £1,000 babies mustn't grow up.

As they get older even the craftiest Hollywood make-up man can't make a weedy girl of fourteen look like a chubby child of ten.

Shirley now can share screen honours with John Boles (as she does in the latest version of "The Little Rebel")—but one day quite suddenly when we hear that she's engaged we'll know that make-up experts have been fooling us for years. Won't happen yet, though.

Don't believe stories you hear that these kids are terrors in private life.

Mothers, studio big chiefs, fleets of publicity men . . . they all make sure that their little goldmine doesn't get spoiled.

Strange things happen sometimes, though.

Freddie Bartholomew's mother and father lost their guardianship of him to his Auntie Cis—and auntie has taken care of him since he was three.

How Freddie's sisters, Eileen and Hilda, must miss—and envy—him!

TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA

Hong Kong

KING'S:—
"Mimi"
QUEEN'S:—
"Dr. Socrates"
ORIENTAL:—
"The Glass Key"

Kowloon

ALHAMBRA:—
"Never Too Late"
MAJESTIC:—
"Storm Over The Andes"
STAR:—
"Our Daily Bread"

Coming

KING'S:—
"Thanks A Million"
QUEEN'S:—
"Page Miss Glory"
ORIENTAL:—
"Bonnie Scotland"
MAJESTIC:—
"Flame Within"
ALHAMBRA:—
"Top Hat"
STAR:—
"Casino De Paris"

"THANKS A MILLION"

If it's songs you are looking for, "Thanks a Million" has more than you count; if it's laughs, it's the season's top joy show; and if it's romance and stars, how about Dick Powell, Ann Dvorak, Fred Allen, Patsy Kelly, Paul Whiteman and his band with Romana, Rubinoff and the Yacht Club Boys!

Crammed with entertainment, 20th Century Fox's spectacular new fun-music film, "Thanks a Millions" comes on Friday to the King's Theatre.

It has a frivolous plot, woven about the wild cat adventures of a troupe making one night stops under the masterful misguidance of comedian Fred Allen.

Dick Powell is the company's songster, and Ann Dvorak its leading dancer, and as you might guess they're wild about each other.

In some fantastic manner, Allen manages to get the troupe entangled with a bunch of wild-eyed politicians, and before they have extricated themselves, plenty happens.

"PAGE MISS GLORY"

Excelling in hilarious fun and in beauty of setting, anything that Marion Davies had previously presented, "Page Miss Glory," her first Cosmopolitan production released by Warner Bros., will delight enthusiastic audiences at the Queen's Theatre to-morrow.

Many splendid comedies stand for the first time stand to the credit of the beautiful, blonde Miss Davies, who is rated as the queen of screen fun makers. "Page Miss Glory" will add to her many triumphs.

While the story is essentially a comedy, it has moments of tense drama and of pathos, which Miss Davies portrays with great artistry. Naturally it has also delightful love sequences.

"MIMI"

"Mimi," the new B.I.P. film which is now being presented at the King's Theatre is a freely-adapted version of Murger's "La Vie de Boheme" with Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr., and Gertrude Lawrence together for the first time on the screen.

It is one of the most lavish productions Elstree has made to date: some of the settings are breath-taking in their grandeur spectacular sequences of the Venetian ball contrast with the garrets and Bohemian cafes inhabited by the art students around whom the picture centres.

HOLLYWOOD AT THE POLLS

Ten Nominees

Hollywood is at the polls again. This time nominations have been made for the ten most distinctive "floral types among screen stars by Omar Kiam world-famous American designer, who is under contract to Samuel Goldwyn.

The nominees:

1. MIRIAM HOPKINS, honeysuckle.
2. MARION DAVIES, iris.
3. JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON, forget-me-not.
4. MERLE OBRON, wild rose.
5. KATHERINE HEPBURN, poppy.
6. GRETA GARBO, water lily.
7. JEAN PARKER, mountain laurel.
8. DOLORES COSTELLO, gentian.
9. PRINCESS NATALIE PALEY, lilac.
10. ELSA LANCHESTER, foxglove.

According to Kiam, the secret of chic is self-knowledge.

"The smart woman, recognizing her limitations, both physical and temperamental, will learn to associate her personality with a flower," he said. "Once she discovers her floral type, her fashion problems are solved. Flowers represent moods, textures, characteristics. If you belong in the rose family, don't dress like a daisy or a gardenia. Know thyself!"

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE ALHAMBRA

Commencing with the super musical attraction "Top Hat" featuring Fred Astire and Ginger Rogers on Chinese New Year's Day, the management of the Alhambra Theatre has booked an exceptionally attractive schedule as follows, the pictures being listed in the order of their release:

"Top Hat."—An RKO Radio Hit with Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers.

"This Is The Life."—A Fox Film heralding a further success with Jane (Ginger) Withers.

"Hi Gaucho."—An RKO Radio Picture featuring Steffi Dunna, star of "La Cucaracha" in a lively Argentine Operetta.

"The Littlest Rebel"—Another Fox Release with lovable Shirley Temple in her very latest and greatest picture.

"Bad Boy."—A Fox Film featuring James Dunn in Vina Delmar's latest story.

"Mutiny On The Bounty."—M-G-M's gigantic production with Clark Gable, Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone.

"Navy Wife."—A new Fox Hit featuring Claire Trevor and Ralph Bellamy, based on Kathleen Norris' novel "Beauty's Daughter."

"The Rainmakers."—An RKO Radio Comedy with the inimitable comics, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey.

"The Perfect Gentleman."—Metro's melodrama featuring Frank Morgan and Cicely Courtneidge.

"DR. SOCRATES"

During the old rush, towns grew overnight in California. History has repeated itself. A town complete in every detail with stores, hotels, banks, and homes suddenly took form near Griffith Park, Hollywood. It is the town of Big Bend, built by Warner Bros., for Paul Muni's new starring picture, "Dr. Socrates" closing to-day at the Queen's Theatre. Save for one sequence, the raid of federal men and vigilantes on a gangster hide-out, the entire action of the picture takes place in the town.

"BONNIE SCOTLAND"

Again Laurel and Hardy have done it! They've produced for theatre-goers another laugh hit—perhaps their best since their advent as a team. They run the gamut from high expectations to disillusionment through the feature length comedy "Bonnie Scotland" showing at the Oriental Theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Laurel, as Stanley McLaurel, is notified that he is mentioned in the will of a wealthy uncle in Scotland.

BEHIND THE SCREEN IN HOLLYWOOD

Mickey's Seventh Birthday

The film star who celebrated his seventh birthday on September 28, has brought more pleasure to to the lives of children and grown ups, too, than any other star in the world.

Yes, you're right. We're referring to the inimitable Mickey Mouse, created by Walt Disney.

At a recent baby show in New York an epidemic of crying spread from cot to cot. Ninety-six babies added their din to the dilemma and consternation of the organizers—for the judge was to be Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President of the United States.

"Get a Mickey Mouse," she advised when she arrived. They did, and instantaneously ninety-six mouths closed and twice as many eyes began to smile again, as the Mickey Mouse doll was dandled before them. So, mothers, now you knew what to do when baby cries.'

JEAN DIXON IN "OPERA HAT

As the result of her outstanding performance in "She Married Her Boss," Columbia Pictures to-day placed Jean Dixon, brilliant young stage comedienne under long-term contract. At the same time Miss Dixon was assigned to a feature role in "Opera Hat," Frank Capra's next production for which Gary Cooper was engaged several weeks ago as the star. The screen play which was written by Robert Riskin, is based on Clarence Magazine serial.

Buddington Kelland's American Magazine serial.

Columbia's ace director and Riskin have been working together for several months on this elaborate production completing the preliminaries preparatory to shooting, which will be started in a few days.

Coming from the comedy stage where she scored numerous personal triumphs, Miss Dixon made her first picture appearance in 1929 in "The Lady Lies." This was followed by prominent roles in "Two Rounds of Love," "Miss Me Before the Mirror" and Sadie McKee." The young comedienn's initial appearance under Columbia's banner was in "I'll Love You Always."

GOOD TRADE FIGURES

October Average Exceeded

London, Dec. 16.

Last month's returns of oversea trade are very satisfactory, for the value of both imports and exports was maintained close to the high level established in October. Exports for that month were the largest for five years, while imports were the largest for four. If allowance be made for the fact that November was a shorter month the level of exports and imports was actually higher than in October, for the daily averages last month were slightly above those for the preceding month.

Imports amounted to £71,455,483, an increase of £6,798,677 on November, 1934. The total for the 11 months is £683,571,272, which is £14,056,087 more than in 1934 and £70,719,807 more than in 1933, of which, it should be noted, £31,576,404 is in respect of goods wholly or mainly manufactured.

Exports last month were £39,399,994, which is £3,274,730 in excess of the total for November last year. For the 11 months the total is £391,037,481, which represents an advance of £29,163,966 on 1934 and of £54,025,146 on 1933.

Re-exports for November also make a good showing. The total is £4,571,952, an increase of £563,662 on last year, making the total for the 11 months £49,821,075, an increase of £2,138,273 on 1934 and £4,737,095 on 1933.

Imports of bullion and specie for November amounted to £18,887,296, a decrease of £305,598. This brings the total for the 11 months up to £264,063,839, which is £8,443,114 less than in 1934. Exports, however, at £24,335,189, were £17,980,917 larger than in November last year, and the total for the 11 months, £213,081,070, shows an increase on 1934 of £78,242,328.

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JNR.
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in
MIMI
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Will Now Last For 500 Years

London, Dec 15.

The Codex Sinaiticus — the Fourth-Century Bible manuscript which was bought from Russia for £100,000—has been transformed.

When, two years ago, the Codex came to England it was in a quaint old tin box, its precious pages were tattered and crumpled, some of them loose, and it was wrapped in cotton wool.

Now the Codex has been beautifully bound in two volumes, which were shown for the first time yesterday to the trustees of the British Museum at their final meeting of the year.

Mr. Douglas Cockerell, assisted by his son Sydney, is responsible for the binding, which has involved nearly six months of patient and exacting work.

Soft-coloured oak boards, specially prepared, encase the volumes, which have white Morocco backs. But the great task for Mr. Cockerell has been treating the 347 leaves of the Codex.

Vellum was secured that matched the original vellum, and then the most delicate kind of "first aid" had to be applied to each page. On the very first page a British Museum expert pointed out no fewer than fifteen "patches." They were done so cleverly that they would be invisible to the "lay" eye. All the work was done at the Museum, in its new binding, the experts say the Codex will last for the next five hundred years!

A woman went to see a doctor. "Doctor," she exclaimed loudly, bouncing into the room, "I want you to say frankly what's wrong with me."

He surveyed her from head to foot.

"Madam," he said at length, "I've just three things to tell you. First, your weight wants reducing by nearly fifty pounds. Secondly, your beauty would be improved by freer use of soap and water. And, thirdly, I'm an artist; the doctor lives on the next floor."

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

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RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"NEVER TOO LATE"
THELMA WHITE
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NEXT CHANGE
FRI. 24th Jan.
CHINESE NEW YEAR ATTRACTION
GINGER ROGERS FRED ASTAIRE
in
"TOP HAT"
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY

GREATEST AUSTRALIAN UMPIRE

"Bob" Crockett, who has just died in Melbourne, was not only Australia's great umpire, but one of the most famous in the world.

Two of his decisions made cricket history—and controversy. One was when, in 1911, he no-balled Pitcher, a Victorian hailed as a coming Test bowler, six times in succession for throwing.

Pitcher, who was playing for his State against the South Africans, had to finish the over with donkey drops. His first-class career ended with that match.

The other was when he gave Clem Hill rukr out at a critical point in a Test match against England.

This resulted in one of the most unpleasant demonstrations ever seen on an Australian ground.

But Crockett minded less than anyone. He was as fearless as he was fair.

According to official statistics issued by the Manchoukuo Government the census of the New State, up till December 31, 1935, was 31,869,064. Of this figure 4,136,932 are Japanese and Koreans.

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SECRET HISTORY REVELATION

WHY BRITAIN ENDED THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

A Newspaperman's Part

A New York telegram to the "Asahi" says that a memoir by the late Mr. Ochs, former President of the "New York Times," given publicity in a new book, by Mr. Eugen Young, of the "New York Times," finally solves the mystery which has hitherto surrounded the circumstances leading up to the abrogation by Britain of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1921, and the subsequent convocation of the Washington Conference. It has been an open secret that Britain and America acted together in the abolition of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and in the convocation of the Washington Conference, but what negotiations preceded these undertakings has hitherto been unknown. The late Mr. Ochs' memoir makes this point clear. A startling revelation is that Britain, who took the initiative in suggesting the convocation of the Washington Conference, proposed concerted naval action between Britain and America against Japan in case of need.

Summarising the memoir in question, the "Asahi" correspondent wires the following:—

"On April 22nd, 1921, I (Mr. Ochs was invited to luncheon by Mr. Lloyd George, then British Premier. At table, he told me that Lord Lee of Fareham, the First Lord of the Admiralty, desired to see me before my departure for America. Accordingly, I visited Lord Lee at Whitehall when, in a most confidential interview, he expressed gratitude for the efforts which the "New York Times" had always made for the advance of Anglo-American friendship and said that this friendly attitude of my paper enabled him to confide frankly in me.

"In response, I told him that I had always believed that world peace and welfare rested on the English-speaking peoples and that it was a patriotic duty on my part to promote friendship between Britain and America. Both Powers had the same conception of justice, and they should be closely united for the maintenance and protection of their common ideals, I told him.

"CRIME AGAINST CIVILISATION"

"Lord Lee, after enthusiastically endorsing my opinion, continued:—It is a crime against civilisation and humanity for Britain and America to compete in a naval building race. From this point of view, the British Government is ready to discard its traditional naval policy and conclude with America a treaty under which both Powers shall have navies of an equal strength. I wish you will communicate this wish of the British Government to the American Government in an informal manner.'

"Lord Lee's words surprised me greatly. He further gave his views on a possible conflict between Japan and America. He did so because what with the exclusion of Japanese immigrants in West America, and the disclosure of a Japanese attempt to conclude an agreement with Mexico for the establishment of a naval base, relations between Japan and the United States were greatly strained at the time. Lord Lee continued.

'Personally I believe that the feared conflict will not occur at all. But as American opinion is anxiously apprehensive of the contingency, I think an arrangement can be made whereby America concentrates her fleet in the Pacific in case of need, and the British fleet takes up the defence of the Atlantic.'

"At first, I did not think it a matter of much significence that Lord Lee should ask me to convey his proposals to Washington, but I saw afterwards that it was the only way available to achieve the object in view without arousing the suspicions of the Powers—Japan in particular.

DOMINION UNEASINESS

Continuing, Lord Lee said:—I ask you to communicate the British point of view to the Washington Government before the opening of negotiations between the two Governments, because that will save much discussion about the British navy which might otherwise arise at the Imperial Conference to be held in June.'

(It may be mentioned that there was much uneasiness at the time in British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand regarding Japan's intentions, and there was a strong possibility of the naval problem being brought up at the Imperial Conference.)

"I left Lord Lee's room, greatly struck by his confidence in me, and feeling proud. Seeing the impropriety of personally conveying Lord Lee's message to the American Government, I caused Mr. Marshall, with whom I returned home, to communicate it to Mr. Edward Denby, the Navy Secretary. In his interview with the Navy Secretary, Mr. Marshall handed him the following memorandum:—

"Lord Lee, the British First Lord of the Admiralty, suggested that if an agreement can be concluded between Britain and America, disarmament to a certain extent will be achieved as one of its results. For under the arrangement which assigns responsibility for the defence of the Pacific to America, and defence of the Atlantic to Britain, Britain will no longer need to station a squadron in the Pacific, while America will be able to concentrate her fleet in the Pacific. Such a distribution of navies is, of course, possible only when both Powers consider the proposal in the spirit of mutual confidence. In the opinion of Lord Lee, this is quite practicable. If the Washington Government meets his proposals, his position will be considerably strengthened.

"Mr. Denby evinced considerable interest in the British proposal, and promised to see Mr. Marshall again. It is believed that he immediately consulted President Harding and his colleagues.

ALLIANCE WAS ENDED

"In a second interview with Mr. Marshall, the Secretary of the Navy expressed a desire to know the British Government's views as to the role which the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would play in the event of a conflict arising between Japan and America.

"Mr. Marshall drew up a memorandum setting forth the American point of view, and on his return to London, where he was the correspondent of the "New York Times," handed it to Lord Lee.

"I do not know what negotiations subsequently took place between Britain and America, but it is a fact that two months later the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was repudiated. Soon afterwards, that is on the morning of July 10th, President Harding, previous to his departure on a journey on the Mayflower, told the American Press that the Disarmament Conference would be called in Washington on November 12th.

"At the beginning of the Conference, Secretary of State Hughes, in his speech welcoming the delegates of the Powers, surprised the world by declaring that the British and American navies would be made equal."

The "Asahi's correspondent adds that the author of the book showed Mr. Ochs' memorandum to Lord Lee in January 1933, which the former British First Lord after a careful perusal, described as agreeing entirely with his own recollection of the facts.

BRITAIN'S POPULATION MAY FALL.

PROPHECY BY EXPERTS.

A prophecy has been made by experts that Britain's population may fall to one-tenth of its present size in the next hundred years.

This is foreshadowed in a report just issued by the Royal Economic Society.

The inquiry on which the report is based has been conducted by Dr. Enid Charles, of the Department of Social Biology in the University of London.

The present low birth rate will begin to cause social dislocations long before a hundred years is up, says Dr. Charles, if no new social agencies intervene to raise it.

Britain will become largely a nation of old-age pensioners. Schools will be empty, and the number of men and women of marriageable age will fall drastically.

While at the end of the hundred years the population will have fallen from round about 40,000,000 to 4,000,000, by the end of 50 years it will already have fallen to about 25,000,000.

Taking the next 20 years, Dr. Charles says that, although no considerable decline in total numbers need be expected, "a marked fall in the total numbers of the school age population and a marked rise in the total numbers of persons of 60 years of age and over will occur."

In the next 20 years the school population will fall by nearly one-half.

In the same period the number of pensioners (60 years of age and over) will increase by nearly one-half.

As an increasing section of the population consists of people over the age at which they may have children, the birth rate will suffer.

Dr. Charles estimates that in 25 years from now the birth rate will fall to six per 1,000 of the population, with the death rate at 14 per 1,000.

K. L. M. NEWS

Amsterdam-Batavia Service

During the 1st July—1st October 1935, 26 Eastbound, and 25 Westbound flights were effected, on the Amsterdam-Batavia line of the K.L.M. 21 and 23 respectively, were carried out in accordance with the schedule in 5½ days. Delays of one or two days occurred during the other flights, and these were mostly due to weather conditions.

The comparatively large number of journeys carried out according to schedule, clearly demonstrate that the irregularity which occurred at the start of the duplicated service was only of a temporary nature: during the ten last weeks only once a delay of half a day was experienced. Although the loading capacity of the K.L.M. service was doubled as compared with the same period in 1935, a cover of 67.7 per cent. (as against 82.8 per cent. in 1934) was reached in Westward direction, and 70.3 per cent. (as against 77.8 per cent. in 1934) in Eastward direction. It was not expected after the results of the first months of the duplicated service, that the cover of the previous year would be reached, and it is therefore highly satisfactory that the percentage has been so nearly approached. This is certainly the best proof for the great demand for loading capacity on the K.L.M. service.

The total transport of mails in both directions amounted to 18.435 kg. equaling 160.334 ton-km., and this represents an increase of 31 per cent. in comparison with the mail-transport during the same period of 1934. Parcelpost came to 860 kg.=5.145 ton-km., meaning a decrease of 10.5 per cent. as against 1934.

484 Passengers were carried during this third quarter-year of 1935. In 1934 this figure only was 204. The increase in Pass-km. is 128.4 per cent., which can certainly be considered satisfactory.

On Saturday, the 2nd November, the winter-service of the K.L.M. Amsterdam-Batavia airline will be started again, flying the route via Leipzig, Bratislava and Budapest, to fly to Marseilles and from there via Rome to Athens. Commander Parmentier, who left Amsterdam on the 30th October, was the last to effect the landing at Budapest, and Commander Smirnoff who left Batavia on the 26th October, was the last to land at Bratislava till next summer. It was only to begin with the summer-service 1935, that Bratislava was included in the fixed landing stations of this line.

Although the K.L.M. Indiaplanes only land at Bratislava since the 12th June last, already a rapidly growing interest for this service is to be noticed in Tchechoslovakia. This was especially notable in the increase of the mails to be transported from this country; starting at 0 kg. it amounted at last to 14 kg. per week. The total transport in Eastbound direction came to 182 kg. and that in Westbound direction amounted to 84 kg. 6 Passengers embarked at this station, and 83 kgs. of freight were taken.

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TAKU INCIDENT SETTLED

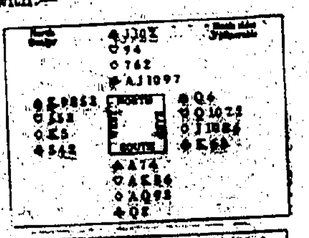
Tientsin, Jan. 21.

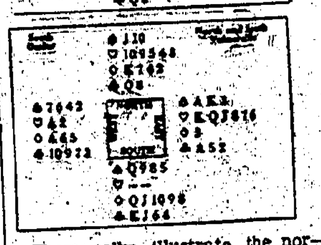
A complete Sino-Japanese understanding has been reached in the Taku affair. The Chinese agreed to pay $409 compensation to the Japanese firms involved and other points raised by the Japanese have been settled.—*Reuter.*

WORLD BRIDGE OLYMPIC

Broadcast On Z.B.W.

To-night at 10.05, Mr. M. E. Pollit will discuss two of last year's tournament hands shown herewith:—





These talks illustrate the normality of the hands selected. In no case need the average player feel any timidity in entering the tournament to be played here on February 4, for careful analysis and deliberation in play should produce par for the player of ordinary skill.

THE MAHARANEE OF COOCH-BEHAR

On the 26th October, the Maharanee of Cooch-Behar, accompanied by her son, Prince Indrajet, started her journey from Amsterdam to Calcutta, on board the PH-AKS (Sparrow Hawk) under command of Capt. Ceysendorffer.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

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DISSERTATION ON VARIOUS RAINS

Typhoons Along the China Coast: Difficulties in Weather Forecast: Winter Thunderstorms

(BY FATHER E. GHERZI, S. J.)

There are many who think that every rain is a depression, and if on top of the Bund Signal Tower no signal is played they tell their friends, the Observatory has made a mistake and they will show you in the weather reports barometric values to confirm their opinion. Quite admitting that the forecast work is by no means infallible, but is scientifically calculated, we must say that many times these depressions do not exist, if the word depression must keep its scientific meaning.

The reason is that there are different types of rain. We think that a quite sufficient cataloguing is to admit—"cyclonic rains"; discontinuity or "frontal rains" and "convectional rains."

The cyclonic rains themselves belong to two types; the depression rain and the typhoon rains and there are two different types of cyclones, namely the extra-tropical (we call them typhoons).

In the extra-tropical cyclones or depressions, rain is caused by the mixing of enveloping cold air with warm air. Until there is definite data proving that over the weather charts a warm and a cold sector exists, to speak of a depression, is a quite free proposition. The poor weather man is accustomed all over the world to these "obliging" remarks.

DEPRESSIONS IN CHINA

In China these depressions develop most of the time over the South-western provinces and move East or E.N.E.-ward. Many times they are not really formed depressions until they reach the sea, owing to the orographic influence of the regions they must cross. Sometimes they are more clearly defined and a position of the centre can be given as certain, somewhere over Kiangsi or even Szechuen. The rain in these extra-tropical cyclones is formed as drizzle just before the line of discontinuity dividing the warm section from the cold sector. The rain belonging to this type of disturbance becomes heavier and showery as soon as the cold sector (sometimes two cold fronts) invade the locality concerned.

To try to check the location of these two sectors (warm and cold) by the temperatures at the surface is openly rejected by all the leading meteorologists of the world. Only upper air soundings, as they are done elsewhere than in China, can show these two sectors with fair certainty.

In the southwest part of these depressions just before the showery type there is frequently a short duration of thundery rain, so much that for aircraft it is safer to pass a depression centre flying through the North part of it as they will avoid these dangerous ups and downs due to the thundery clouds.

This explains how even in Shanghai in winter we get thunderstorms, sometimes quite vivid, although short lived. Nevertheless these thunderstorms follow the depression-centre till along its track.

The other type of cyclonic rain is caused by the tropical cyclone.

HOMOGENEOUS TROPICAL AIR

This rain is of the showery type and at first is intermittent, squally and as the centre gets nearer, the squalls are more frequent and the rain heavier. There seems to be a period of five to eight seconds in the successives showers, as in this case the rain makes the wind. The typhoon core being homogeneous tropical trade air (at least at the surface and most probably also up to about 2000 metres), the distribution of rain is almost homogeneous all round the cyclone.

Thundery showers are absent; they are present only in the outskirts of the typhoon and so do not belong to the thermodynamics of this kind of atmospheric disturbance. Only when a typhoon is decreasing and filling up, is there a thundery display, as then another type of air stream is mixing with the former homogeneous trade air core.

The quantity of rain to be expected with a depression centre can reach 50 millimetres in 24 hours. With typhoon 400 to even 800 millimetres can be reckoned with, in the same 24 hour interval. Another difference with the depression is that a typhoon fills up when crossing the continent; then the heaviest rain downpours are registered and this deluge can last several days flooding the district.

DISCONTINUITY RAIN

A second type of rain is frontal or discontinuity rain and many mistake this rain as a depression. The atmospheric air streams are different and when gliding one over the other or simply bordering each other, condensation sets in either as a steady drizzle or as intermittent showers. This line of contact as a rule is not very large, and so it explains the fact that often in Shanghai (probably local town effect) we get rainy weather, while at Gutzlaff or even Woosung the sun is shining.

This line or frontal border exists almost all year long between the colder and drier air from Siberia or Mongolia and the warmer and damper air coming from Indo-China N.E.-ward.

Sometimes only a fragment of this warmer and damper air stream seems to be floating over our skies above the underlying colder and drier air. This will cause a fall of pressure (as the barometer gives the "weight" of the air column aloft) and one wrongly will call this a depression. It is a moving low area without any real cyclone centre. This fact has been acknowledged elsewhere and the temperature reports from the air lines have confirmed many times our conception against any depression forecast. Modern meteorology is becoming three-dimensional and one should consider it under this angle.

We admit that there is too much confusion in meteological terms so that these lines will help to understand the daily forecasts. The monsoon rain should be classed with this type of frontal or discontinuity rain.

CONVECTIONAL THUNDER STORMS

A third type of rain is the convectional rain. This happens mostly in summer and the thunder storm is the classical form of it. This kind of rain has two moments. The first one is caused by the sudden and accelerated uprush of warm air and gives those well known big thundery drops. Then come the crashes of thunder and the downward rush of heavy cold air and exceedingly heavy showers. As this double motion of the air layers will continue until exhausted and damped out, these two types of convectional rain will succeed each other accordingly.

The last and dying out waves of this disturbance will be revealed by the passing "mammato-cumulus" clouds. The heaviest cloud burst of this type registered in Zikawei gave 47 millimetres in about fifteen minutes.

Hoping that these lines will interest the readers of this rather short article, we must add that the formation of rain is still a rather unknown phenomenon. But this question would take us out of our purpose.

The forecast of rain has been and is still a topic of the conversation, and it is still a very difficult problem. We know a leading weather man of one of the observatories of the Far East. Every time the easy critics vex him too much, he goes away for "a free ride" to the mountains and comes back to his duty when his opponents have found that this job has become a burden to themselves!

JOINT COUNCILS MEETING TO-DAY

A joint meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils, to which the public will be admitted, will be held in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m. to-day for the purpose of passing a motion of condolence in connection with the lamented death of His Majesty King George V.

ST. JOHN BRIGADE'S CONDOLENCES

The following cable has been sent by the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade to the headquarters in London:—

"Loyal expression of profound sorrow at the passing of His Majesty King George, Sovereign head of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem. We affirm our continued loyalty to the Crown."

COLONY IN MOURNING

While anxiety has been felt for the last three days by all British subjects and well-wishers over the disturbing news of His Majesty's illness, the entire Colony was plunged into a deep gloom with the rising of yesterday's sun. The sad news came, and the whole of Hong Kong immediately went into mourning.

Prior to the issuance of the Government Gazette Extraordinary, all public places of entertainment in Hong Kong had voluntarily cancelled their scheduled engagements. No better testimony of the respect in which the late Monarch was held could be more amply demonstrated.

The Assize which was to have sat yesterday morning as well as the lower courts had to adjourn their sittings. His Lordship, Mr. Justice J. J. Hayden, the only Judge at present in Hong Kong, addressing Mr. E. H. Williams, the Assistant Attorney General, at the commencement of yesterday's sitting said: I have received with the greatest possible regret the news of the death of His Majesty the King who died just before midnight last. In the circumstances the Court will, as a mark of respect and with the profound sense of the great loss sustained, adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow."

There were also no sittings of the Police Court, both the Central and Kowloon Courts did not open. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange was closed for the day and the weekly parades of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps were also put off as well as the inspection by Admiral Sir Charles Little, the C-I-C of the China Squadron, of the Hong Kong Volunteer Naval Defence Corp.

At about 11.30 yesterday morning, Mr. Hu Han Min's secretary accompanied by the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow and Dr. R. H. Kotewall called on the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith and expressed sympathy and condolences which the party asked the Hon. S. C. A. to convey to His Excellency the Governor.

The St. George's Ball and the St. Andrew's dinner had been cancelled, while all entertainments in the local hotels were also wiped off the board.

The Fanling Hunt and Race Club meeting for Sunday has also been indefinitely postponed while the Hockey game which was scheduled to have been played was left over.

Early in the morning the bells of St. John's Cathedral tolled, informing the public at large of the passing of a great Monarch.

The Hong Kong University of which the late King was its patron was closed for the day, while the various dances arranged to take place were also postponed. Among those being the United Services, Recreation Club Dance, The Burns Night Dinner, The Interport Rugby Dinner, and Dance.

The Hong Kong Hotel, the Peninsula Hotel, the Gloucester Hotel and the Repulse Hotel all announced the stopping of all sort of musical entertainments until further notice. The production of the University Arts Association "Precious Stream" was likewise affected.

Football matches under the Hong Kong Football Association for January 24, 25 and 26 have been cancelled.

The Interport match at Shanghai will, however, take place as scheduled, but there is a likelihood that the Interport Dinner will not be held.

All vessels in harbour flew their colours at half mast yesterday, and in addition, 70 one-minute salute for the 70 years of the sovereign life was fired by three naval vessels.

Dr. Kurt Singer, for the past four years professor of economics at Tokyo Imperial University is now in Peiping on a visit. He is at present engaged in extensive research on Japanese economic, political and social systems.

The Chinese authorities in Tientsin are considering the reorganisation of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, which is now at a standstill. The transaction of affairs of the Chamber has been affected by the recent resignations of some of its executive members. The Mayor, Mr. Hsiao Chen-ying, received Mr. Chi Hua, President of the Chamber of Commerce, recently to discuss the future of the Chamber.

TRADE OF THE COLONY

A Decline Of 14.2 Per Cent In 1935

A preliminary report on the import and export trade of the Colony of Hong Kong for the year 1935, issued by the statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department, states that the combined values of imports and exports of merchandise amounted to $836.0 (£61.4) millions as compared with $741.0 (£58.6) millions in 1934 and $904.0 (£61.3) millions in 1933.

In terms of local currency the total visible trade of the Colony in 1935 declined by 14.2 per cent. as compared with 1934 and 29.6 per cent. as compared with 1933, but in terms of sterling values the visible trade in 1935 showed an increase of 8.7 per cent. as compared with 1934 and an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 1933.

Imports of merchandise totalled $365.0 (£35.3) millions in 1935 as compared with $415.9 (£31.7) millions in 1934 and $500.9 (£33.9) millions in 1933; whilst exports totalled $271.0 (£26.1) millions in 1935 as compared with $325.1 (£24.8) millions in 1934 and $403.1 (£27.4) millions in 1933.

IMPORT FIGURES

In terms of local currency imports of merchandise in 1935 decreased by 12.2 per cent. as compared with 1934 and 27.1 per cent. as compared with 1933; whilst exports decreased by 16.6 per cent. as compared with 1934 and 32.8 per cent. as compared with 1933.

In terms of sterling values imports of merchandise increased by 11.4 per cent. in 1935 as compared with 1934 and 4.1 per cent. as compared with 1933; whilst exports increased by 5.2 per cent. in 1935 as compared with 1934 and decreased by 4.7 per cent. as compared with 1933.

Total movements of treasure amounted to $254.7 millions in 1935 as comared with $206.6 millions in 1934 and $172.2 millions in 1933: imports accounting for $38.8 millions as compared with $78.1 millions in 1934 and $38.1 millions in 1933, and exports $215.0 millions as compared with $128.5 millions in 1934 and $134.1 millions in 1933.

HOW COUNTRIES FARED

The following countries increased their shares of the import trade of the Colony: Japan from 8.8 per cent. in 1934 to 11.8 per cent. in 1935; U.S.A. from 7.1 per cent. to 7.3 per cent; French Indo-China from 6.3 per cent. to 8.9 per cent; Germany from 3.3 per cent. to 4.5 cent.; British Malaya from 1.3 per cent to 1.7 per cent.; Australia from 1.6 per cent. to 2.3 per cent. and Belgium from 1.2 per cent. to 1.3 per cent.

The percentage of imports from China declined from 35.2 per cent. in 1934 to 33.8 per cent. in 1935; United Kingdom from 7.8 per cent. to 6.5 per cent. Netherlands East Indies from 8.3 per cent. to 6.2 per cent.; Siam from 8.0 per cent. to 5.6 per cent.; India from 2.0 per cent. to 1.2 per cent.; and various other countries from 9.1 per cent. to 8.9 per cent.

The percentage of exports sent to China increased from 48.0 per cent. in 1934 to 49.0 per cent. in 1935; Japan from 3.5 per cent. to 4.2 per cent.; U.S.A. from 5.7 per cent. to 7.8 per cent.; Kwong Chow Wan from 2.5 per cent. to 3.4 per cent.; and the Philippine Islands from 1.6 per cent. to 1.8 per cent.

The percentage of exports to British Malaya fell from 7.6 per cent. in 1934 to 6.3 per cent. in 1935; French Indo-China from 7.4 per cent. to 5.3 per cent.; Macao from 5.3 per cent. to 4.9 per cent.; Siam from 4.5 per cent. to 3.9 per cent.; Netherlands East Indies from 2.6 per cent. to 2.3 per cent.; and various other countries from 10.0 per cent. to 9.8 per cent. India's percentage remained the same at 1.3 per cent.

As compared with 1934 there were decreased imports in 1935 of live animals, building materials, chemicals and drugs, Chinese medicine, food-stuffs, fuels, hard ware, intoxicating liquors, machinery, metals, nuts and seeds, paper and paperware, piece goods, tobacco, treasure, wearing apparel and sundries; whilst there were slight increases in imports of dyeing and tanning materials, oil and fats, paints and vehicles. Imports of artificial manures and also minerals and ores practically doubled.

TREASURE FIGURES

With the exception of dyeing and tanning materials, machinery, artificial manures, treasure, and vehicles, all other groups of exports commodities in 1935 showed a decline as compared with 1934.

There was a large increase in the exports of treasure which amounted to $216.0 millions in 1935 as compared with $128.5 millions in 1934 and $134.1 millions in 1933. Exports of silver bars increased from $0.2 millions in 1934 to $100.9 millions in 1935; H.K. silver dollars from nil to $34.6 millions; and unenumerated silver dollars from $0.2 millions to $19.0 millions. Exports of gold bars declined from $9.9 millions in 1934 to $28.3 millions in 1935; and Chinese silver dollars from $31.1 millions to $17.1 millions.

CUT IN SALARIES

New Scheme To Operate

A temporary levy on both sterling and dollar salaries of all civil servants is to take effect from January 1, 1936. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the following scheme which is embodied in the official circular which has been drawn up in connection therewith:—

STERLING SALARIES

(i)—No levy on salaries not exceeding £240 per annum. On salaries above the figure, 2½% on first £240, 5% on next £360, 7½% on next £400, 10% on next £400 and 12½% on remaining portion of salary above £1,400 per annum. This may be expressed in tabular form as under:

On the first £240	2½%
Above £240 and up to £600	5%
Above £600 and up to £1,000	7½%
Above £1,000 and up to £1,400	10%
Above £1,400	12½%

always provided that this levy shall not operate so as to reduce the salary of any officer below £240 per annum or, for those contributing to Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme, $230 8s. 0d. (i.e. £240 less 4% for Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme deduction).

(ii)—Rate of conversion for all salaries shall be $=1s/6d. in respect of the period 1st January to 31st March. Widows' and Orphans' Pension Contribution must, in accordance with the Ordinance, be calculated on the full sterling salary and converted at the prevailing monthly Treasury rate. Advances. Home allotments and sterling refunds will similarly be converted at the prevailing Treasury rate. The rate of exchange for conversion of salaries only will be subject to reconsideration at the end of the first quarter.

(iii)—The percentages mentioned in General Order 108 (1932 edition) will be calculated on the net dollar salary due to an officer after deduction of the levy.

DOLLAR SALARIES

No levy on salaries not exceeding $240 per annum. On salaries above $240 per annum, 4% on first $1,000, 8% on next $1,500, 12% on next $2,500 and 15% on remaining portion of salary above $5,000 per annum. This may be expressed in tabular form as under:

On the first $1,000	4%
$1,001 to $2,500	8%
$2,501 to $5,000	12%
Above $5,000	15%

always provided that this levy shall not operate so as to reduce the salary of any officer below $240 per annum. As from 1st July, these percentage levies will be reduced to 3%, 6%, 10% and 12% respectively.

The levy will be applied to net salaries after deduction of Widows' and Orphans' Pension Contributions.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE

An old member of the local community in a reminiscent mood, recalled the deaths of Queen Victoria and King Edward. The news of the Queen's death, he said, so affected the Colony that, apart from the cessation of all public functions, there were no rickshaws or chairs to be had for conveyance.

The Chinese gentlemen of the Colony, as a mark of respect, wore black buttons on their hats instead of the usual red ones. The whole Colony with one accord went into mourning and even restaurants and music halls were closed. This third sad blow to the Colony brings back in flood the memories of the Colony's earlier bereavements.

Another curious fact worthy of note, he pointed out, was that Queen Victoria died on January 22, which was also a Monday.

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LOOK FOR THE NAME ON THE SELVEDGE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Government Ordinance, The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY & SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th JANAURY, 1936 (China New Year Holidays).

Hong Kong, 21st January, 1936.

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HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
BURNS' DINNER

MEMBERS are notified that this Dinner is CANCELLED.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONG KONG.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS

ST. GEORGE'S BALL has been CANCELLED.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

FANLING HUNT & RACE CLUB

THE Race Meeting which was to have been held on SUNDAY next, the 26th instant, has been POSTPONED.

By Order of the Committee,
THOMSON & CO.,
Secretaries.

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CROWDS GREET THE NEW KING

Sandringham Activity

London, Jan. 21.

Dense crowds at Hendon respectfully greeted King Edward VIII. on his arrival from Norfolk. The King and Duke of York immediately left for London.

There were similar crowds outside St. James's Palace. The tenantry and estate servants at Sandringham are prominently participating in the last rites. The coffin is being made of woodwork at a shop on the Royal estate from local trees and the local Territorials will mount guard at the lying in state at the village church until the remains are conveyed to London to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY

Message To London

Nanking, Jan. 21.

It is officially stated that Mr. Lin Sen cabled this afternoon a message of condolence addressed to the Prince of Wales, which message will be forwarded by Mr. Quo Tai Chi.

The Chinese government has further instructed government offices to half mast the flags for three days as a token of sympathy.

Chinese circles are deeply moved by the King's death, which news is given prominence in the evening papers and the morning contemporaries are preparing special editions giving prominence to the King's picture and biography.—*Reuter.*

TENSE ANXIETY AT THE PALACE

London, Jan. 20.

Sandringham House was hushed in silence when the fateful bulletin was issued at 9.25 p.m.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Kent and the Princess Royal were in the death chamber awaiting the end.

The news was telephoned to Mr. Stanley Baldwin and also to members of the Royal Family, including Queen Maud of Norway.

The news spread like wildfire throughout the district. Crowds flocked to Sandringham House, women weeping and men standing bareheaded.

The bulletin was conveyed individually to the highest officials of the King's estate, who joined the waiting crowds.

Two thousand people read the bulletin at Buckingham Palace in solemn silence.—*Reuter.*

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 22, 1936.

H.M. KING GEORGE V.

The hand of Death has taken a King from a throne which stood all through those dreadful years which shook the world. It has robbed the people of the British Empire of a ruler whom they loved more loyally and knew more intimately than any previous occupant of the Throne. King George was very much more than a King; he was a man—and a working man. His people regarded him not as a shadowy figure from some remote sphere of pomp and circumstance, but as one of themselves. They knew that his understanding of what goes on outside the walls of a place was real, practical, and sympathetic.

It is not easy for a King—even should he be inclined—to come into direct contact with his subjects, to understand their difficulties and disappointments, to appreciate their point of view. King George, as a young man, long before there was any thought of his coming to the throne, had—and took advantage of—opportunities for learning what life really is for the millions of humble workers who make up a nation. In those early days the young Prince saw much of life in various aspects that greatly influenced his outlook upon things when the time came for him to take his seat on the Throne. As a young man he saw the British Empire, not merely as a series of red patches on a map of the world, but in actuality. As a result of his extensive travels he acquired knowledge and memories of men and things which stood him in good stead in later years. And we may assume that it was because he realised how much is to be learned by observation during travel that he encouraged his eldest son also to make first-hand acquaintance with places and people in all parts of the Commonwealth. With the accession of King George, the British Empire for the first time had a ruler who had actually seen the domain over which he ruled.

The King's outstanding qualities were his frankness and sincerity. He had all the sailor's characteristic dislike for anything savouring of equivocation and sycophancy. While he displayed the dignity which is desirable in a King, there was no aloofness in his character. He was a homely man—a man who loved his home, his wife, and children—and who understood the feelings of even the poorest of his subjects when they spoke of "home." His was a plain, simple life when the exigencies of Court etiquette permitted him to follow his own inclinations. During the reign of King George the Court was possibly less gay than it was, but what may have been lost in frivolous gaiety was certainly gained in popular respect and esteem. It is on record that when the King was asked to purchase a famous diamond to add to the collection of Court jewels, he replied:—"While there are large numbers of men and women unemployed in this country, do not bring diamonds to me!"

Such a man, such a King, had no need of cunning courtiers to create a show of loyalty and devotion among his subjects. The people knew that when King George visited their homes, their hospitals, their workshops, or their playgrounds he took a genuine pleasure and intelligent interest in what he was shown—so they loved him. On such occasions there was invariably a spontaneous display of loyal affection which is only given to rulers who are really in direct touch with their people,—who have understanding and sympathy. The death of such a King means that those who mourn his demise mourn as those who have lost a near and dear friend, and no Sovereign has been or will be more sincerely mourned than his late Majesty King George. He was a man of the people—a man who had taken his full share of personal responsibility and done his share of work with "the next man."

In this hour of national sorrow every British subject—regardless of race or religion—feels a sense of personal bereavement. There will be also in the minds of everyone a sympathetic thought for the widowed Queen and her family, bereft of a loving husband and affectionate father. The late King was passionately fond of his children. When one of the Princes was asked whether he loved his father or mother the more, he replied:—"Well, dada spoils me most." Unspoken but sincere sympathy will be felt around the world for the Royal Family in their great bereavement. Their personal loss is irreparable; our national loss is almost as great. Yet we may believe that the Prince, who is heir to the Throne will be no less successful than his father in retaining the love and admiration of his people—a tribute which is only given to those rulers who are regarded by their subjects as friends. Let us then, in this sad moment of mourning, while deeply grateful for the many virtues of the King who is dead, be confident that his successor will carry on the established tradition, and in his Kingship display the same sound qualities as distinguished the reign of his lamented father.

INDIA LOSES BEST FRIEND IN KING'S DEATH

PERSONAL INTEREST RECALLED

World Pays Tribute

New Delhi, January 21.

Indian leaders of all political complexions unanimously agree that, in the death of His Majesty the King, India has lost her best friend. The momentous declaration in 1917 promising India responsible self-Government as the goal of British policy and inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms is attributed to the King's personal interest in India's welfare.

A Bombay message says that Mahatma Gandhi, from his sick bed, has sent through the Viceroy "respectful condolences" to the Royal Family.

Melbourne:—The Victorian Branch of Bill-Posters Union, which the Prince of Wales joined during the 1920 tour, has sent a message of sympathy to the new King, who is believed to be the only Trade Unionist monarch.—Reuter.

London, Jan. 21.

Men and women in the big cities of the world, on the African veldt, in the backwoods of Canada and in all the outposts of Empire are filled with the great sorrow of the King's death. Less than a month ago they heard the voice of the beloved ruler wishing them health and prosperity. It was through the same medium that they heard word of his passing.

The following "Reuter" messages reveal how His Majesty's death shocked foreign as well as British countries:

NEWS SWEEPS PARIS

Paris, Jan. 21.

The news of the King's death at Sandringham swept like a wind across Paris. In the restaurants and cafes on the grand boulevards, from Montmartre to Montparnasse, the news passed quickly from mouth to mouth. In the streets small, scattered groups stood bareheaded in silence.

French official circles recall the late King's "wisdom, moderation and utter loyalty."

GERMANY GRIEVED

Berlin, Jan. 21.

The death of George V of England has deeply impressed German Government circles. Reuter was given official messages in which it was stated:

"The death of the King evokes the grief and sincere sympathy of the entire German people. Although his Government stood against us in the Great War, the German people esteemed the King as a chivalrous man who proved a notable opponent and immediately after the war did the best he could to rebuild the broken bridge between the two nations."

NEW YORK REACTION

New York, Jan. 21.

Thousands of New Yorkers thronging the Great White Way to Broadway, with its myriad lights flashing through the snow paused on hearing the news of the death of Britain's King.

The first reaction was one of deep sympathy with the British people.

ROME SYMPATHY

Rome, Jan. 21.

The death of the King has evoked grief and sympathy from all those who heard of his passing

JAPAN MOURNS

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

A statement from the Imperial Palace asserts that the Japanese Emperor joins the British people in mourning their dead monarch.

It is expected the Imperial Court will go into mourning for three weeks.

CANADIAN SORROW

Ottawa, Jan. 21.

From Atlantic to Pacific, from the broad prairies to the frozen North, every man, woman and child feels the loss of a personal friend in the King's passing. Many expressions of sorrow have been issued by Canadian public men.

GRIEF IN BELGIUM

Brussels, Jan. 21.

A remarkable testimony to the respect Belgians have for Britain's dead King and for the affection they feel for his House, was displayed in Brussels to-day. Men sobbed openly when the news of his death was announced.

ETHIOPIA'S SYMPATHY

London, Jan. 20.

World-wide anxiety in the King's condition is shown in Reuter's messages from all parts. Cables from Addis Ababa show that the Ethiopians' sympathy is most keen and frequent enquiries have been coming from this capital with regard to the progress of the King. The inquiries come through the British Legation and Reuter's correspondents.

It is understood that Emperor Haile Selassie has instructed that every medical bulletin on His Majesty's condition be transmitted to him as speedily as possible.

A STRIKING NOTICE

Rome, Jan. 21.

The most striking of notices referring to the King appears in Mussolini's own paper "Popolo d. Italia" which says he overcame the agitated years of his reign with courage and devotion.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

Washington, Jan. 21.

President Roosevelt has telegraphed to Britain's new King his profound sympathy and that of the people of the United States in whose respect and affection the late King occupied a high and unique place.

Heartfelt sympathy is also extended to the Queen Mother.

HERRIOT'S TRIBUTE

Lyons, Jan. 21.

M. Edouard Herriot, one of France's leading statesmen, said to-day that King George V. had won the admiration of all France by the dignity with which he had safeguarded the liberty of a great people and that he had given a magnificent example with the power he devoted to the public good.

EX-KAISER INFORMED

Doorn, Jan. 21.

The ex-Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany was aroused from his sleep to be told of the death of the King of England, in accordance with special instructions. He expressed his deepest regret at the sad tidings.

HITLER'S CONDOLENCES

Berlin, Jan. 21.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler telegraphed his condolences to the new King of England to-day. "The sad news of the death of the King has filled me with deep grief. I beg Your Majesty to accept, together with my own and my Government's condolences, the assurance that with me the entire German people sincerely sympathise in this heavy loss which has befallen the Royal House and the British Nation."

MANILA SHOCKED

Manila, Jan. 21.

Britons in Manila were deeply shocked at news of the King's death. All flags are half-masted.

The sympathy of the Filipino people was made evident in press reports throughout His Majesty's illness. President Quezon and his Cabinet are at present considering the terms of a message of condolence to be sent to the Queen and other members of the Royal Family.

SHADOW CAST IN FRANCE

Other News In The Background

Paris Jan. 21.

King George's death although it came hardly unexpected relegates all other news, even the impending French Government crisis and the Geneva negotiations, into the background. The papers publish innumerable pictures from various stages of the King's life as well as long accounts from their London correspondents. Front page editorials stress the King's unpretentious dignity and kindness as well as the historical role which Britain played under King George. The profound sympathy which the entire nation is feeling for Britain is evidenced by the fact that president Lebrun kept in touch by telephone throughout the night with the French Ambassador in London who informed him about the latest developments of the King's illness.

In accordance with the British tradition the Prince of Wales will ascend the British throne as King Edward VIII already on Tuesday, the papers are looking forward with some anxiety to the influence which the new King will exert on the British foreign policy.—*Transocean Kuo Min*

POLAND'S TRIBUTE

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (*Copyrights.*)).

Warsaw, Jan. 21.

All Polish papers publish long and sympathetic obituary notices on the occasion of the death of King George. "Gazeta Polska" characterising the late monarch as "The best King of the best democracy." "Kurferporanny" writes "Great Britain loses in King George V a good King while the world loses a man of extraordinary character and intelligence". The paper adds that the late King's personality was linked up with peace making in the events of the last 20 years in the course of which he invariably maintained an attitude of great dignity.—*Transocean Kuo Min.*

END FORESEEN AT PALACE

Recent Ominous Indications

London, Jan. 21.

Although the King's entourage maintained an optimistic exterior, inwardly they had recognised that there was no hope for the recovery of the monarch, says Reuter's special correspondent at Sandringham.

Apart from the fact that the King had been seriously weakened by his 1928 illness, after which he had tubes fitted in his chest, he was additionally handicapped by weakness in consequence of a horse rolling on him during the Great War.

In October, when the King went shooting for the last time, it was noticed with dismay that his neck was badly swollen.

Three weeks ago, His Majesty fainted whilst attending Sandringham Parish Church.

Ten days ago, the King insisted on making a visit to the Newmarket stud farm to see a newly-purchased sire. He then had to be carried out ten minutes later. His face was purple, and it is believed that he suffered a stroke. His first stroke occurred in August, also at Sandringham.—*Reuter.*

HITLER CALLS ON BRITISH AMBASSADOR

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press").

(*By Telegraph. Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, January 21, 7.30 p.m.*)

Berlin, Jan. 21.

On Chancellor Hitler's behalf the secretary of state and director of the presidential chancellory Dr. Meissner called on the British Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps on Tuesday morning in order to express his sympathy on King George's death. Other callers at the British Embassy included the foreign minister von Neurath, who tendered condolences on behalf of the Reich Government and chief of Protocol von Buelow-Schwank as representing the German foreign office.—*Transocean Kuo Min.*

COURT MOURNS IN BRITAIN

Command By The New King

London, Jan. 21.

The new King has commanded Court mourning for nine months for the late King "Of Blessed Memory" and change to half mourning on August 21.

The proclamation of King Edward VIII's accession will be read at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at St. James Palace.

Lords and Commoners will probably start taking the oath of allegiance directly after the formal announcement to-night as no business may meanwhile be transacted.—*Reuter.*

ATHENS ORDER

Athens, Jan. 21.

Court will be mourning for King George three weeks full mourning and one week half mourning.—*Reuter.*

LAVAL TO ATTEND FUNERAL

(*By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, January 21, 7.30 p.m.*)

Paris, Jan. 21.

Laval's cabinet resignation will probably be postponed until after King George's funeral according to "Echo de Paris" which adds that M. Laval in his capacity of Foreign Minister will be a member of the French delegation at the funeral.—*Transocean Kuo Min.*

ITALIAN FEELINGS

Rome, Jan. 21.

The death of King George is causing deep impression throughout Italy and obituary notices published by the press are deeply sympathetic and stress the fact that the late King's lived for peace. Despite the existing tension between the two countries it is considered highly probable that King Vittorio Emanuel will proceed to London to attend the funeral.—*Transocean Kuo Min.*

Mussolini Gives Assurance To Red Cross

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press").

(*By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, January 21, 4.30 p.m.*)

Geneva, Jan. 21.

The International Committee of Red Cross have published here the text of the correspondence exchanged recently between the Red Cross president, Professor Max Huber and Signor Mussolini wherein the former had declared that the dropping of Italian bombs on the ambulances at Dessie on December 6 and at Makale on December 13 have caused great agitation throughout the world.

Not only the Abyssinian Red Cross but the societies of other countries which have followed Sweden's example and according to the agreement of 1929 have sent ambulance corps to Abyssinia and demand emphatically that, in accordance with the International Convention, the Red Cross units be respected and protected. The International Red Cross committee inspired by the same wish makes an earnest appeal to the Chief of States of Italy to take all the measures that will prevent any recurrence of such happenings and asks for definite assurance to this effect that the agitation in the countries concerned might be assuaged.

ITALY REGETS

Signor Mussolini answered that the Italian airmen in East Africa made it their duty to respect the sign of the Red Cross even when they had ground to suspect that its members are misusing the protection they claimed. Nevertheless it was always possible that on the battle field the Red Cross sign through oversight was unintentionally involved in the operations. Nobody regrets such a possibility more than the Italian government which will take all possible precautions to ensure that such occurrences are avoided. The Italian Government hopes that suitable chosen representatives of the Geneva committee will visit the theatre of war to investigate whether the rule of the Geneva convention was duly observed by both sides.—*Transocean Kuo Min.*

ITALIAN-ABYSSINIAN WAR NEWS

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press").

(*By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, January 21, 7.30 p.m.*)

Milan, Jan. 21.

"The Italian advance on the southern Abyssinian front is continuing on an ever increasing scale between Dana Parma and Ganale Dorya rivers, according to press reports here, which state that the troops of the Commander in chief at Djuba region General Agostini, is still closely pursuing the enemy. The brother of the defeated Abyssinian commander Ras Desta was stated to hve been killed in the course of the recent fighting. According to "Gazeta del Popolo" travellers arriving at Djibuti report that Ras Desta has been recalled telegraphically by Negus and will be relieved of his command.—*Transocean Kuo Min.*

GOJJAM REVOLT

Addis Ababa, Jan. 21.

Reports of rebellion in the Abyssinian province of Gojjam are now confirmed by the Abyssinian government which declared however that the insurrection has been completely suppressed and the majority of the rebels were executed. The leader of the insurrection, Dejasmatch Guessara, who deserted from Ras Imru's army some weeks ago succeeded in escaping across the Sudanese border.—*Transocean Kuo Min.*

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press").

(*By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, January 21, 7.30 p.m.*)

Cairo, Jan. 21.

It is understood that the British note handed in on Monday by the High Commissioner, Sir Miles Lampson in reply to the Egyptian national front's request for the opening of negotiations with a view of concluding a new Anglo-Egyptian treaty, expresses the British Government's readiness on principle to enter into such negotiations, but stresses that their successful conclusion will depend largely on the agreement being reached concerning military questions.

This means in other words that the military clauses of the draft treaty of 1930 by which the British garrisons in Egypt are limited to 3,000 men within the Canal Zone will have to be modified to meet the present requirements in view of the situation in the Mediterranean.

The note which created a favourable impression in political circles here was first handed to the King and Sir Miles subsequently informed the premier Nessim Pasha as well as the leader of the Wafd Party, Nahas Pasha of its contents.—*Transocean Kuo Min.*

Hongkong Daily Press.

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1936.

The New King

The Late King George V.

H.R.H. The Duke of York

H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester

The Queen Mother.

H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester

H.R.H. The Duke of Kent

A picture of the King and Queen taken after His Majesty's serious illness in 1929.

H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent

KING GEORGE V WHOSE DEATH IS MOURNED BY THE WORLD

His Early Training Has Merit Of Originality

A MONARCH OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

The second child of the Prince of Wales who later became King Edward VII. was born in London on June 3, 1865, at Marlborough House. There was a difference of opinion between the Prince of Wales and his Royal mother as to the name which the boy should bear. Queen Victoria criticised the parents' choice of what they described as the English name of "George," after the Duke of Cambridge, who served as one of the sponsors. "George," remarked Queen Victoria, "only came over with the Hanoverian family. However, if the dear child grows up good and wise, I shall not mind what his name is." The boy was finally named George Frederick Ernest Albert—the last name being added at the Queen's instance.

The King whose death we now mourn was not trained for the duties and responsibilities of the throne. His Elder brother, Albert Victor, in the ordinary course of events would have succeeded Edward VII., but his tragic death in January, 1892, naturally made Prince George the eventual heir to the crown. Thus it was only by chance that the young naval Commander of H.M.S. "Melampus" was called from the quarterdeck to learn a new and entirely different set of duties. How valuable those years spent at sea were in shaping the young Prince's character must be recognised by all who stop to think of the absurd artificiality which marks the autumary training of monarchs in the making.

Edward, Prince of Wales fulfilled with kindly complacence his parental responsibilities. The education of his two sons, Albert Victor and George, naturally invited careful consideration, and the Prince had little wish to subject them to a dismal repetition of his own strict discipline and elaborate training. Personal experience gave him no sympathy with excessive restraint of youthful exuberance on any educational stage. "Young men at college are not schoolboys, and should not be treated as such," nor had he much faith in a literary education for youths in his sons' station. Edward's own childhood had been a torture. He was surrounded by influences and by ponderous and learned souls. He received long written explanations from his father and mother on the minutest matters of conduct. He was watched day and night, haunted by guardians and tutors, was not allowed to read novels-not even Sir Walter Scott-and did not play, for he had no play-fellows. His father held that the Heir-Apparent must be kept aloof from his future subjects, and must be preserved from the contaminating influence of boys less carefully trained than himself. Throughout his boyhood and youth the young Prince's life was darkened by a tyrannical affection which confined him in a gilded cage, chafened him with a thousand fatuous restraints, and deafened him with lessons and exhortations. Edward's whole pleasure-loving career was a comment on that sadly mistaken training.

WHOLESOME ATMOSPHERE SURROUNDS HIS CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH

Most fortunately Edward was determined that his own boys should not suffer as he had. The shape which his sons' training took had the merit of originality. Queen Victoria had her own views on the subject, with which the Prince of Wales naturally found himself in disagreement. The Queen welcomed a suggestion that her grandsons should go to a public school—Wellington College—but the Prince dissented and entered them as naval cadets on the "Britannia" training-ship at Dartmouth. The Queen argued that a training-ship scarcely provided an adequate curriculum. The Prince replied that the step was experimental. The plan was carried into effect on May 17, 1877. He sent his mother a report, "which" (he added) "I am glad to say is satisfactory," on the boys' entrance examination. They joined the training-ship, in charge of a tutor, the Rev. J. N. Dalton, who retained the post throughout the period of their education. Mr. Dalton took his obligations seriously, and the Prince encouraged him in his depreciation of uncovenanted interruptions of their working time. In May 1878 the Prince, on Mr. Dalton's advice, refused the Queen's urgent request to allow the boys' leave from the "Britannia" in order to stay with her at Balmoral over her birthday! The Prince often visited the "Britannia" to watch the boys' progress, with which he professed himself satisfied, and they remained there for years till the summer of 1879, when he determined to test comprehensively his faith in the educational value of travel by sending them under Mr. Dalton's care, on a world-wide cruise in H.M.S. "Bacchante."

IN HIS FORMATIVE YEARS

The cruise was planned on a great scale. Embarking at Portsmouth on September 17, 1879, Albert Victor and George first spent some eight months in the West Indies. In the July following they started on the same ship on a second cruise, which was planned on a larger scale. It lasted fully two years, and Australia, Japan, the Holy Land, Egypt, and Greece were all included in the itinerary.

Thus it came about that during those formative years when most boys are playing cricket and conjugating amo ashore, the late King was tossing about the Seven Seas, swarming up the yardarm or stoking fires, calling at strange ports in far-off lands, learning the rough lessons of the sea, and studying the wholesome comradeship of plain men. It was a hard school; but no king ever had a better. It brought him face to face with realities. He saw the meaning of duty and discipline, learned to respect those who labour with their hands, and entered into the life of the common people.

BELONGED TO THE MIDDLE CLASS

In the same way, King George's tastes were a comment on the more wholesome atmosphere which surrounded his childhood and youth. He was not the first English King to belong to the middle classes. George III. was entirely middle-class. But he was the first English King to belong to the working-classes by the bond of common experience. He moved among them not as a stranger from some starry social sphere, but as one to the manner born. He had reefed sails and swabbed decks and fed fires. He had stood at the helm through the tempest and the night. He knew what it was to be grimy and perspiring, to have blistered hands and tired feet. In short, he knew what it is to be a working man. It was his majesty's unique merit as a King. When he went down to Cornwall he donned the overalls of the miner, descended the pit, and explored the workings of the mine. When he was in Lancashire, he went through the mills and the foundries, looking at the machinery with the eye of a mechanic and rubbing shoulders with the operatives in the spirit of a fellow-workman. He visited the racecourse only perfunctorily. It was a part of the traditional business of his calling, and he was not the man to shirk what he conceived to be a duty. His comradeship with the common people was not an elaborate pretence to gain an end. It sprang from a genuine fellow-feeling. It was the heritage of his long apprenticeship on the sea, and carried with it the thirst of the practical artificer to know "how it is done." King George had the mechanic's interest in the machinery of things.

HIS NAVAL CAREER

On his sons' return from their long cruise in August, 1882, the Prince of Wales arranged for further training on more normal lines. The younger son, George followed in his Uncle Alfred's steps, made the Navy his profession and passed through all the normal stages of naval preparation and promotion. Prince George was first appointed to H.M.S. "Canada," commanded by Captain Durrant, on the North American and West Indian station, and was promoted Sub-Lieutenant. On his return home he passed through the Royal Naval College at Greenwich and the gunnery and torpedo schools, being promoted to Lieutenant in 1885. A year later he was appointed to H.M.S. "Thunderer," of the Mediterranean squadron, and was subsequently transferred to H.M.S. "Dreadnought" and H.M.S. "Alexandra." In 1889 he joined the flagship of the Channel Squadron H.M.S. "Northumberland", and in that year was in command of torpedo-boat No. 79 for the naval manœuvres. In 1890 he was put in command of the gunboat H.M.S. "Thrush" for service on the North American and West Indian station. After his promotion as Commander in 1891 he commissioned H.M.S "Melampus," the command of which he relinquished on the death of his brother, Albert Victor, the Duke of Clarence, in January 1892 since his duties as eventual heir to the Crown precluded him from devoting himself exclusively to the Navy.

CREATED DUKE OF YORK

The Duke of Clarence's death raised Prince George to the position of heir to the Crown after Edward Prince of Wales, and on Queen Victoria's next birthday May 24 1892, Prince George was created Duke of York. Less than a year later, on May 3, 1893, the betrothal was announced of the Duke and Princess Mary of Teck The marriage took place in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace in the following July. The event lay outside the sphere of politics It was essentially a domestic concern. But the presence of certain wedding guests at Marlborough House seemed to justify the hope of the Prince of Wales that the reign of international peace was brought a step nearer by the marriage of his son. The Kaiser was represented by his brother, Prince Henry, and the Tsar of Russia by the Tsarevitch Nicholas. The Russian heir-apparent formed a brotherly attachment to the bridegroom—his first cousin. Next year he was to ascend his father's throne, and to enter on that anxious career of rule which ended in ghastly tragedy. His cousin's wedding always loomed large among the few happy memories of his later life. Four years later he was writing to his host, the Prince of Wales:—"I always look back with such pleasure to my charming stay at Marlborough House for George's wedding." The Russian Prince proved his tender interest in the fortunes of Prince George by coming back to England the year after the marriage to stand sponsor at the baptism of the first child—Prince Edward of Wales,—and now proclaimed King in his lamented father's place.

HIS LINK WITH IRELAND

In view of Queen Victoria's advanced age, the suggestion was made in the early nineties that the Irish Viceroyalty should be conferred on a son of the Prince of Wales, and that the young man should permanently reside in Ireland. In January, 1892, shortly before the permature death of the Duke of Clarence, the Prince of Wales entertained a vague proposal to identify the Duke with Ireland by making him Viceroy. Some six years later, a like scheme was more fully discussed at the urgent instance of the Prince's lifelong friend, Lord Cadogan, who was at the time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Cadogan pressed a proposal that the then Duke of York (later King George) should make Ireland his chief home The permanent residence in Ireland of both a Lord-Lieutenant and a member of the Royal family would mean (the Prince pointed out to Lord Cadogan) "two Kings in Brentford." Neither he nor Lord Cadogan saw any difficulty in getting rid of the Lord-Lieutenancy, but the Cabinet, while strongly favouring a Royal residence in Ireland, did not see its way to legislate immediately in the second direction. Queen Victoria remained of her old mind, and Lord Cadogan's proposal proved as fruitless as its forerunners, yet the scheme still lingered in the Prince's thoughts. Just before he ascended the throne Edward spoke of making, as soon as he became King, his son and heir, the Duke of York, his deputy in Ireland. Lord Cadogan declared himself eager to retire in the Duke's favour. The press of other business on King's Edward's accession compelled postponement of the question, and it escaped further consideration during his short reign.

It is an interesting theme of speculation for the political student whether or no the adoption of the ministerial plan for the Prince's residence and employment in Ireland in the practical shape which it first assumed in 1871 would have altered in any material way the subsequent course of Irish history. The sanguine anticipations of Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Spencer that the Prince's official and permanent contact with Ireland would have blunted the edge of Irish disaffection, at any rate deserves the political student's attention

THIRTY YEARS AGO

"There must be many of the present generation who have no knowledge of an effort made thirty years ago by the Tsar of Russia to establish world-peace. There will be many more who will learn for the first time that the late King George was expected by some of the earnest pioneer advocates of international disarmament to take a prominent part in leading that movement. Save among a minority which made itself very audible in England and elsewhere, there was small faith in the practical value of the Russian project. But Great Britain, and twenty-five other Powers accepted, in terms more or less sympathetic, the Tsar's invitation to send envoys to the Hague, there to discuss the theme in the following May. The suggested agenda included not only the question of disarmament but also the merciful relaxation of the laws of war and the creation of efficient machinery of arbitration. The Prince of Wales, despite his desire for peace was for once in substantial accord with his nephew, the Kaiser, in questioning whether much would come of the Tsar's scheme, but the latter's zeal was unaffected by the prevalent doubts.

Meeting the Duke of York (King George) at Copenhagen in October, on the occasion of the funeral of their maternal grandmother, the Queen of Denmark, the Tsar endeavoured to enlist his sympathies in a crusade against war. Meanwhile an enterprising English journalist, Mr. W. T. Stead strenuously identified himself with the Tsar's purpose. Hastening to Copenhagen, Stead succeeded in obtaining an audience with the Tsar, who talked eagerly to his interviewer of his hopes. Mr Stead, on his return home, organised a propagandist movement throughout England, and with characteristic assurance appealed to the Prince of Wales to permit his son to head the agitation. "The Duke," wrote the impulsive journalist to the Prince, "is the only Englishman besides myself to whom the Tsar has spoken freely on the subject of his desire for the success of the Peace Conference." But the Prince declined to allow his son to intervene, and deprecated his own or his son's association with Mr. Stead's movement.

TOUR OF EMPIRE

Before the death of Queen Victoria it had been arranged that the Duke and Duchess of York were to make a tour of the British Empire, and on the accession of Edward VII. this plan was confirmed. They sailed from England in the Ophir in March, 1901, landing at Melbourne in May, when they opened the first Commonwealth Parliament. After visiting New Zealand, they returned home calling at Canada and South Africa on the way. In November the Duke was created Prince of Wales—the first heir to the Throne who had actually visited the outposts of that vast Empire over which he was eventually to rule Five years later another visit was made to India to attend the great Durbar at Delhi, and on his return to England King George, in a speech at the Guildhall, London, said:—"I cannot help thinking, from all I have heard and seen, that the task of governing India will be made easier if, on our part, we infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever-abundant and genuine response."

PLAIN TRUTH SPOKEN

The speeches of kings are ordinarily so swathed in the cotton wool of conventional phrases that when a plain word like this leaps out it has the effect of a blow. It was a blow that was needed. The disease of an arrogant contempt for the Indian had entered into administration of that country. The King saw it, as everybody with open eyes saw it, and he said so in unmistakable words. And the effect was instantaneous A distinguished Indian member of the Viceroy's Council declared that as the result of that speech a marked and happy change came over the attitude of the Anglo-Indian towards the Indian. So powerful still is the plain truth spoken from a high place.

In the spring of 1910 King Edward contracted an illness that proved fatal, and Prince George was proclaimed ruler in his stead. In accordance with customary procedure, a Privy Council meeting was called on May 7th, attended by members of the Council and the Lord Mayor of London. To them King George said: "It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you the death of my dearly beloved father, the King." In the course of a touching and earnest speech, and in a voice of deep emotion, the new King added:—'I have lost not only a father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and adviser." King George declared that to follow in the footsteps of one so well-beloved would be the earnest object of his life

The coronation of George V. and Queen Mary in Westminster Abbey on June 22nd, 1911, with all the regal dignity and picturesque splendour of this historic ceremony, provided a welcome respite from political strife over the Parliament Bill for restricting the power of the House of Lords. Surveying the cheering crowds as the Royal coach passed through the streets of London, or watching the festivities in any big city or in the towns and villages throughout the country, an intelligent foreign would have found it impossible to imagine that these enthusiastic people were divided into bitterly contending political factions.

ROYAL PROCESSION

On the following day (June 23rd, 1911) there was a Royal procession through the streets of London, Their Majesties being accompanied by Dominion Premiers Indian Princes, and units of troops from all parts of the Empire. Among the oversea Premiers present on this historic occasion was General Botha, whose activities as a military leader during the Boer War had caused such anxiety to the British War Office, but was now attendant on His Majesty as the Premier of a loyal and free South Africa.

Next year the Coronation Durbar was held at Delhi. Never in the history of India had there been such a splendid display of pomp and circumstance as was seen at this Durbar. Princes and people alike joined in demonstrating their loyalty to the new Emperor of India and his Consort. In 1913 the King and Queen returned a visit paid by President Poincare to England. On their arrival at Paris they were met by the President of the Republic, and were cheered by enthusiastic crowds as they drove through the streets. The State functions in their honour were, as the "Times" remarked, conducted with a dignified splendour which no Court in Europe could excel. At one of the banquets the President observed that this was the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. The decade had brought its changes," but the friendship remained firm, and King George was as welcome in Paris as King Edward.

(Continued on Page 10)

REIGN OF GREAT DEEDS, SUFFERINGS, PERILS AND GREAT SPLENDOUR

Monarch Who Loved And Lived For His Country

Deep In The Affections Of His People

London, January 21.

The nation's grief is striking manifested in this morning's papers which are marked with heavy black borders and feature the life and reign of the beloved King. The papers publish many pictures illustrating memorable incidents in His Majesty's life and pay solemn tributes to the Queen and members of the Royal Family in their hour of sorrow.

The "Times" referring to the King's expert knowledge of the Empire says that for him, as it will be for the new King, his wide realm was not a map but a living thing in three dimensions seen and studied, and to his heir as to him every part of his dominions will offer more than constitutional courtesies—vivid flesh and blood loyalty. A reign of great deeds, sufferings, perils and great splendour is ended and the name of King George V. is added to the illustrious roll of those who have loved and lived for their country.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that millions of men, women and children when the Empire when they heard the King's voice each Christmas or during the Silver Jubilee felt they knew him more intimately than any head of a great state has been known before. Their affection will not pass with the King's demise. If ever a man has been ready and proud to give his country united service of work, mind and heart it was the great man whom we mourn to-day.—*Reuter.*

CANADA'S MESSAGE TO NEW KING

Ottawa:—Mr. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, in a message to the new King, expresses the profound sympathy of the Government and people of Canada and adds that Canada shares with the other nations of the British Commonwealth in mourning the loss of one whose personality and public service strengthened the bonds of their friendship and unity, and who as a man and King enjoyed universal esteem and affection. "To that loyalty and affection" says the message, "there will be added on the part of all Canadians the desire earnestly to support Your Majesty in your great responsibilities".—Reuter.

"The Best, The Gentlest, And The Most Beloved."

Los Angeles, January 21.

The Poet Laureate, John Masefield has indited the following ode, which begins:

This man was King in England's direst need,
In the black battled years when hope was gone,
His courage was a flag men rallied on,
His steadfast spirit showed him King indeed.

And when the war was ended, when the thought
Of revolution took its hideous place,
His courage and his kindness and his grace
Scattered or charmed its ministers to naught.

No King of all our many has been proved
By time so savage to the thrones of Kings,
Nor won more simple triumph over fate;
He was most royal among royal things,
Most thoughtful for the meanest in his state,
The best, the gentlest, and the most beloved.

PEACEFUL END

London, Jan. 21.

His Majesty the King passed away peacefully at 11.55 p.m. last night.

At his bedside were the majority of his family, including Her Majesty the Queen, who had remained with him throughout his five days' illness, the Prince of Wales, who will succeed him, the Duke of York, the Princess Royal and the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, announcing His Majesty's death, said:

"He whom we loved as King has passed from our midst.

"We voice the deep grief of all the peoples of the Empire and profess our profound sympathy for the Queen and the Royal Family.

"Ourselves and fellow-citizens at home and overseas reaffirm our loyalty to the Crown."

FAMILY SUMMONED

When his doctors realised that the end was only a matter of minutes they summoned the Queen and her children to the sick-room. The Royal Family had been waiting many weary hours in an adjoining room and they walked sadly into the death chamber, where all gathered around the King's bed and gazed upon the tired, frail figure as he breathed his last.

The Queen, who had maintained her iron self-control throughout the long anxious days of her husband's illness, broke down at the end. She turned to her son, the Prince of Wales, and as his father died she affectionately embraced the new King.

Each of those present took one last loving gaze at the features of the dead monarch and then, terribly moved and controlling their feelings with difficulty, they returned to the room where they had spent so many hours waiting for the last summons and did their best to console one another.

QUEEN'S GRIEF

Her Majesty the Queen is inconsolable, however. The happy union which had lasted so many years was over and the new Queen Mother wept and sorrowed like any other loving wife, but not until everything which was expected of her as Queen had been minutely carried out.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as the old and dearest friend of the monarch, and the priest of the King's parish, stood by the Royal Family while the King was expiring.—*Reuter*

LAST SCENE

London, Jan. 21.

In the early evening His Majesty went into a semi-coma, gradually drifting into complete unconsciousness without any final word.

With the Queen, holding the hand of her husband until the last, was grouped the Royal Family, with the Princess Royal sobbing uncontrollably while the Archbishop of Canterbury knelt in almost inaudible prayer.

Thus the head of the Empire's "Great Family" passed within a few hours of the anniversary of the death of his renowned and revered grandmother, Victoria the Good, on January 22, 1901.—*British Wireless.*

THE NEW KING

London, Jan. 21.

Edward Windsor, now King Edward VIII, fair-headed and still almost boyish-looking, on the death of his father, George V, soon before midnight, immediately assumed the sovereign power which had been delegated to him the Queen and his brothers barely twelve hours previously by King George as a last official act in the busy life of that monarch. The new King will be proclaimed to-day.

News of the sovereign's death was flashed immediately to all parts of the Empire and to all the King's Ministers who were not already at Sandringham.

Steps were immediately taken to summon the Privy Council, at which the oath of allegiance will be taken by King Edward. This ceremony will probably be held in St. James' palace to-day.

A GREAT KING AND GENTLEMAN

London, Jan. 20.

The Empire has lost not only a great King but a great gentleman, is the comment of the man in the street on the passing of George V.

It was the best death that could be wished for him, however. The end was quick and his suffering was very slight. Also it was the death His Majesty would have preferred, at his home in Sandringham, which he always loved best. Here he felt at ease and could talk or shoot or ride like an ordinary English gentleman.

The King was without pain in the end, and passed in complete peace.—Reuter.

The new King will be proclaimed in accordance with traditional usage from the steps of the Royal Exchange, London, with the historic phrase: "The King is dead. Long live the King."

Within a few minutes of the official announcement of the King's death, the roar of a powerful car broke the silence at Sandringham. It was speeding to London carrying a King's Messenger to inform the Prime Minister of the tragedy.

FAMILY INFORMED

The Queen herself had telephoned the news to absent members of the Royal Family, notably the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester in Buckingham Palace, the Duchess of York, who is at Windsor, the Duke of Connaught at Bath, and the Queen of Norway at Oslo.

King Edward remained up until the early hours of the morning in consultation with the Duke of York and Lord Wigram, the King's Secretary, about the funeral, the lying-in-state and other ceremonial matters.

The new King is travelling to London to-day by motor car for ceremonies in conjunction with the meeting of the Privy Council, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare will be present.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN DELEGATION

Berlin, Jan. 21.

The Foreign Minister, Baron von Neurath and three generals will comprise the German delegation for the funeral.—*Reuter.*

A BELOVED MONARCH

GERMANY PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE

Stirring Messages Of Love And Appreciation

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press").

(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1924. Received, January 21, 4.30 p.m.)

Berlin, Jan. 21.

The news of King George's passing was received with profound sympathy throughout Germany. The metropolitan and provincial papers published long and colourful accounts of the King's eventful life which show a profound respect is felt throughout Germany for the deceased monarch. Immediately after learning of the King's death, Chancellor Hitler sent the following message of sympathy to the heir of the British throne "The sad news of the passing of His Majesty, King George V grieved me profoundly. With the expression of my own and the Reich Cabinet's sincerest sympathy, I beg your Majesty to accept the assurance that the entire German nation is heartily sympathising with the grievous loss sustained by the Royal House and the British Nation."

The Chancellor also addressed the following message to the Queen: "I beg your Majesty to accept the expression of my deep felt sympathy in view of the grievous loss sustained by your Majesty."

FLAGS AT HALF MAST

Minister Baron von Neurath immediately after being informed of the King's death sent a telegram to the Foreign Secretary offering his own and the Reich Government's profound sympathy. Buildings of the presidential and the Reich chancelleries as well as the foreign offices and the Reichstag are flying flags at half mast immediately after King George's death has become known in Berlin. Obituary notices which appear in the German press show profound respect which the quiet and dignified figure enjoyed throughout Germany.

Following the appreciation of the deceased monarch which was published on the front page of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of Tuesday morning together with the photograph of the King is the characteristic of the general esteem felt by an overwhelming majority of the Germans for King George", King George V was a good, modern and a great King. The British nation was probably not aware of what possessed in King George until some years ago when for the first time they feared that they might lose him. The anxiety of the nation for the King in those days was a deeply moving spectacle. The people who before then had not known much about the King began to realize that he was the best constitutional Monarch whom Britain ever had. During the year after his recovery from his illness in 1928, King George played an extremely positive part which far exceeded the symbolic significance of his royal office."

ANOTHER TRIBUTE

A semi-official news agency writes as follows" Although King George outwardly showed extreme reserve in the political affairs—keeping strictly within the constitution—his expert council and the dignity of his truly royal personality made themselves deeply felt. His quiet humanity and noble character gave a new meaning to the British monarchy. In the Crown and its bearer all parts of the British Empire saw a unifying link which held them together."—*Transocean Exc Min.*

WINDSOR IN GLOOM

Princesses Hear Sad News

London, Jan. 21.

The Princess Royal attended communion service at Sandringham Church this morning.

Windsor is a town of gloom. The bells of St. George's Chapel tolled mournfully.

The blinds were drawn at the Royal lodge where the Duchess of York is in residence. Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose heard of their grandfather's death at breakfast time.

Mr. Stanley broadcasts to the nation at 9.30 p.m. from London. Many members of Parliament heard the first summons of to-day's meeting on the early morning broadcast.—*Reuter.*

NEWS RECEIVED IN SHANGHAI

Crowds Of Inquirers At Consulate

Shanghai, Jan. 21.

News of the King's death spread with great speed in Shanghai this morning. Hurrying to work, the morning crowds of inquirers had time to stop at the British Consulate to ask the latest news, or to confirm the word that the King was indeed dead.

Flags were at half-mast on nearly all Chinese and foreign buildings. H.M.S. Capetown and all other foreign and British warships in the Whangpoo, including an Italian gunboat, showed drooping ensigns.

ITALIAN REGRET

The Italian Consul-General Commander Neyrone, said:

"British and Italian politics differences do not effect the feelings of deepest regret of the Italian community in Shanghai which holds nothing but admiration for His Majesty's magnificent struggle to overcome his illness as well as the kingly spirit which has always animated his words and deeds throughout a glorious reign."

FOREIGN SYMPATHY

Foreign diplomats and representatives of the Chinese Foreign Ministry hastened to call on the British Consul-General to offer condolences.

It is announced that the Chinese Government will observe appropriate mourning rites while the diplomatic body is conferring upon the methods of expressing a special mark of sympathy in view of the prominence of the British community.

Six hundred British school children attended a memorial service this morning.—*Reuter.*

BODY TO LIE IN STATE

Guard Mounted At Parish Church

London, Jan. 21.

It is understood that the King's remains will be conveyed to London on Thursday. In the meantime the body will lie in state at the parish church over which a guard will be mounted, supplied by the King's Own Sandringham Company of Territorials, all of whom are employees of the estate.

The Royal jeweller in the early morning toured the estate rectifying all clocks for the first time since the time of King Edward VII, who ordained that they be kept half hour fast.—*Reuter.*

SIMPLE OAK COFFIN

London, Jan. 21.

The late King will be laid in a simple coffin of oak from Sandringham estate and taken to-day to the church at which His Majesty worshipped when in residence at Sandringham and will remain there until the funeral arrangements are completed.—*British Wireless.*

ACCESSION OF NEW KING

Privy Council Summoned

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES AT STANDSTILL

London, Jan. 21.

The new King, accompanied by the Duke of York is now flying to London from Norfolk. The Privy Council has been summoned at St. James Palace for 4 p.m. to proclaim his accession.

Under the shadow of the nation's deep grief, public activities are at a standstill and social life is suspended.

The Stock Exchange and the Baltic wool market are closed for the day. Public luncheons and dinners are cancelled.

London theatres and West End cinemas are closed the whole day and will be on the day of the funeral until the evening. It has not yet been decided whether they will be closed in the interval, but probably it will be left to the discretion of the individual managers.

All Rugby Union matches are cancelled. Until further notice the B.B.C. has suspended the normal programme except the shipping forecast and gale warnings.

After Mr. Baldwin's broadcast to the nation at 9.30 p.m. there will be an epilogue after which it will close down.

The Admiralty flag was half-masted on the death of the sovereign, the sole occasion on which this happens.—*Reuter.*

How 'OVALTINE' saved me from Food Debility

THOUSANDS of people are experiencing the effects of Food Debility without suspecting the reason. Are you one of them? The cause of Food Debility is that certain essential food elements are missing from your daily dietary. The result is that your system is deprived of sufficient health-giving nourishment, and you naturally become run-down and listless. Your nerves are constantly on edge, and you seldom enjoy a good night's sleep.

The best way to overcome Food Debility is to make delicious 'Ovaltine' your daily beverage. 'Ovaltine' is a *complete* food which contains, in the most *easily digestible form*, *every* nutritive element required for building up body, brain and nerves.

Because of its supreme nutritive value and remarkable ease of assimilation, 'Ovaltine' is the food beverage most widely prescribed by doctors in case of malnutrition, dyspepsia and Food Debility. It is also a regular article of diet in the leading Hospitals and Nursing Homes.

'Ovaltine' is scientifically prepared from the highest qualities of eggs, milk and malt. Eggs are particularly important because they are rich in lecithin (organic phosphorus)—a valuable nerve-building element. No tonic food beverage would be complete without this vital substance, which is present to such a marked degree in 'Ovaltine.'

For all these reasons 'Ovaltine' is your best safeguard against Food Debility and all its consequences. But, be sure it is 'Ovaltine' and not an imitation made to *look* the same. There are very important differences. 'Ovaltine' definitely stands in a class by itself for quality and value.

They said it was overwork . . . .

. . . . and certainly I was working hard at the time. So I took my husband's advice. I got in more help and took longer rests during the day. But despite all this I continued to feel terribly tired and listless.

Then dyspepsia was suspected . . . .

. . . . so I began to take more care with my diet. I chose foods that I thought were more digestible, and spent more time over my meals. And yet I could find no real improvement in my condition.

I began to think it was really serious . . . .

. . . . until one day a friend advised 'Ovaltine.' It was just what I needed. I've been a different woman since taking 'Ovaltine' regularly. And to think that all the time my trouble was nothing more than Food Debility.

Quality always tells — insist on 'OVALTINE'

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

TURBULENT TIME

The fateful year 1914 opened in an atmosphere of general anxiety. The militant suffragettes were growing more turbulent. At a special matinee of the "Silver King," attended by the King and Queen, a woman stood up in the audience and addressed His Majesty as a Russian Tsar. An attempt was also made to force a way into Buckingham Palace to present a petition to the King. The labour unrest in England grew more acute, and the controversy over the Home Rule Bill was becoming dangerously bitter and heated. There were angry scenes both in and out of Parliament, and finally it was agreed on all hands that the leaders of political parties should make an approach to each other. King George clearly interpreted the wish of the nation in a summons inviting the leaders of the Conservative, Liberal, and Irish parties to meet in Conference in Buckingham Palace. A naval review was to be held at Spithead on July 17 and 18, and the King was to have gone down in the early morning, but waited in London to make arrangements for the Conference and left in the afternoon. In formally opening the proceedings King George said the cry of civil war was on the lips of "the most responsible and sober-minded of my people."

AUGUST 1914

The Speaker of the House of Commons presided over the actual discussions at the Buckingham Palace Conference, and as afterwards became known, the two rival sections of Irishmen were unable to agree. Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the Conference summoned by His Majesty had met for four consecutive days but had been unable to agree either in number or in detail upon the possibility of defining an area for exclusion from the operation of the Government of Ireland Bill. There was a decidely mutinous spirit growing in the Army as a result of prominent officers openly declaring their intention to refuse to carry out certain orders in the event of their issuance by the Government. On top of this serious domestic crisis came the Sarajevo tragedy, and then came August 1914. The King, as a last personal effort, sent a direct telegram to the Tsar offering mediation, but before his message reached St. Petersburg, Germany had declared war on Russia.

On Sunday, August 2, the British people were calmly but seriously watching the swift progress of events. In the evening a crowd of several thousands spontaneously marched to Buckingham Palace singing the national anthem. The King and Queen came on the balcony, and were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, the crowd thus demonstrating their loyal feelings toward the Sovereign in this hour of national crisis. Immediately after a state of war between Britain and Germany had been declared, his Majesty's first act was to proceed to the Admiralty, where he inspected the plans which had been prepared, indicating the probable field of naval operations. As a Navy man of wide experience his Majesty was naturally greatly interested in the tentative plans drawn up by the Admiralty authorities in anticipation of the British Navy being called upon to take active part in the war which was then just beginning.

WENT TO FRANCE

All through the subsequent four years of strain and sorrow King George took the keenest personal interest, not only in the progress of military and naval events, but in the welfare of the gallant men who were taking their various parts in the struggle. In November, 1914 his Majesty went across to France and visited the British Headquarters in the field. Subsequently he visited a number of base hospitals, in which were British, Indian, and enemy wounded.

The kindly interest shown by the King in the welfare of the men in the firing-line, and in those who had been temporarily put out of action, was keenly appreciated, and his Majesty's appearance either in the field or in the hospitals was invariably the occasion for a spontaneous display of sincere loyalty. Time and time again during the four years of the Great War King George demonstrated his keen concern for the men who were fighting "somewhere in France." In December, 1914, his Majesty motored to the British front in company with President Poincare. In the October of the following year he again went to France, with the object of inspecting the troops at the front. It was during his visit that the King met with a serious accident. During a military inspection close to the front line his horse suddenly reared—startled by the explosion of a shell—and in falling the King sustained a somewhat serious injury to his leg. It was a full month before he was able to take his accustomed outdoor exercise. In 1916 King George again went to France, and, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, visited the British Headquarters and a number of areas along the front then held by British troops. In 1917 the King, this time accompanied by Queen Mary, again crossed the Channel for ten days, and while his Majesty was visiting various points of the front line which were held by British troops the Queen was visiting a number of military hospitals near the firing-line.

VISITS TO MILITARY CENTRES

Between his visits to the Western front, King George was constantly moving about the country, inspecting training operations and industrial activities. Scarcely a week passed without a Royal visit to Salisbury, Aldershot, or some other busy military centre, where men were being trained for active service. His Majesty inspected the eager contingents of volunteers from overseas—Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the Empire. He visited the hospitals in which were men who of their own free will had travelled thousands of miles across the ocean to take their places in the firing-line to defend the Empire. The King went to Southampton to see what arrangements had been made for embarking troops to France, and for entraining the wounded men brought back across the Channel. He visited the Grand Fleet and he presented the sum of £100,000 from his private purse to be used at the discretion of the Prime Minister. It will be remembered, too, that King George—early in 1915—ordered that no wines spirits, or beer were to be consumed in any of the Royal Households thus setting an example to the nation in regard to temporary abstention from alcoholic liquors.

HELP AND ENCOURAGEMENT

Time and again, during the four years of the Great War, King George by word and deed gave help and encouragement to those engaged directly or indirectly in the struggle. Hardly had the battered armies fallen back from Bapaume in 1918 when he was on the field cheering the weary troops with homely words of encouragement. He visited hospitals in which were victims of submarine and air raids; he entertained parties of wounded men in the grounds of Buckingham Palace; he visited munition-factories and talked to the men and women working there; he went up to the Clyde and to Wales at times when things were not working quite so smoothly as the Government wished; he went to the East End of London to see what arrangements had been made to provide shelter for people in the event of air-raids; he went—with the Queen—to the hospital in ed in the disastrous Silvertown explosion. In short, he did everything a King could do in such circumstances, and the loyalty displayed when he appeared among the troops or among civilians clearly showed how warmly his people appreciated his kindly interest and encouragement during the darkest days of those sad and gloomy years.

THE LABOUR CABINET

Perhaps the most interesting post-war event during the reign of King George was the formation of a Labour Cabinet. Here, again, the King displayed a remarkably sympathetic understanding of the fact, and the men who formed the Ministry led by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald have time and again paid tribute to the friendly attitude shown by his Majesty toward them. The explanation, of course, is that the King recognised that these men were just as earnest and sincere as those who had held the seals of office before them. The cause of the worker had been always a topic of interest to the King, and when the time came for him to meet a number of working-men nominated by the Prime Minister for offices in the Cabinet, the King received them with the friendliest cordiality. Men whose opinions about Royalty in general were not very complimentary—to put it mildly—found that King George had a most thorough understanding of their point of view, and most anxious to make them feel at ease in surroundings and circumstances which must have been decidedly embarrassing.

THE 1926 STRIKE

During the brief term of the Labour Cabinet, the King's official and personal relations with his Ministers were as close and cordial as during any other Ministry. It was a trying time for all concerned, but it is admitted that whatever obstacles and difficulties the Labour Cabinet encountered, none of them were in any way attributable to the King's attitude. His Majesty strictly observed that neutrality proper to constitutional Government as it is known and practised in Great Britain. At the time of the General Strike in 1926 the King similarly refrained from taking sides in a dispute with which he had, officially, no concern—although it is known that his Majesty contributed to charitable funds organised for relieving acute suffering among women and children.

King George was very fond of shooting, and in his younger days was recognised to be one of the best shots in the country. Yachting, too, he was fond of, and unlike many owners he knew how to handle a boat. A win by the King's yacht "Britannia" was always a popular event at Cowes Regatta. His Majesty was also a very keen stamp collector, and his collection is believed to be one of the best in the world. Racing did not appeal to him very much, but the King attended the Derby and other big meetings regularly—not because he was personally greatly interested in the racing, but because he knew that Royal patronage of such events was expected.

HIS FRANKNESS

Mention has been made of the King's frankness and abhorrence of anything but direct plain speaking. It may be appropriate to conclude this inadequate sketch of a busy and eminently useful life by referring to an outstanding instance of his bold disregard of convention in a desire to put himself right when wrongfully attacked. For years there had been a rumour whispered that he had contracted a morganatic marriage at Malta while in the Navy. At first the lady was described as a daughter of Admiral Tryon, and when it was discovered that Admiral Tryon had no daughter she became the daughter of Admiral Seymour. The story was a wicked invention, but that did not prevent its being widely believed. The backwoods and the bush knew all about it, and the American papers could even show the "marriage lines." The slander was denied, but what of that? Virtue can be soiled with a breath; but scandal is a tougher growth. As Falstaff said of the camomile the more it is trodden on the better it grows. King Edward would have taken it all in the day's work. Scandal ran off him like water off a duck's back. "They say! What say they? Let them say!" He would have lit another cigar, cocked his hat at a sporting angle, and passed on his way beaming. He took the comedy view of life. King George was a man of different mettle—serious in mind and combative in spirit, one who does not take things lying down. He leapt at the throat of the slander. Defiant of advice and of the head-shakings of the public, he dragged the thing into Court, and, like all lies, it fell dead in the light. There was never a more complete exposure, and the incident gave the public its first real glimpse of the man. It liked the glimpse, and those who had believed or half-believed the tale felt ashamed of their credulity.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Paulden of Peiping are shortly sailing for England, where they will make their home. During their many years in Peiping they have made countless friends who regret that they do not plan to return, reports the "Chronicle." Mr. Paulden is retiring from business, planning to devote much of his time in painting, which he feels he has neglected during his active business life. Mr. Paulden has been manager of the Peiping office of the Union Insurance Company of Canton, Ltd. Mrs. Paulden distinguished herself in numerous amateur theatrical performances and will be greatly missed because of her undoubted talent.

Germany's oldest and most celebrated pipe factory has declared itself bankrupt. Before the war, the concern exported the heather-wood pipes, which were its specialty, to all parts of the world, particularly to the United States. After the post-war inflation era, however, it was obliged to turn its attention to manufacturing a cheaper sort of product, which has since become very popular with Germany's poorer workmen.

Earl Jellicoe who recently succeeded to the title on the death of his father the first Earl and famous sailor, has won an Open Exhibition at Trinity College Cambridge for History. He was educated at Winchester College.

AIR ROUTES OVER WORLD

THE PROSPECTS FOR 1936

Expansion On All Sides

London, Dec. 16

The year that will see experimental North Atlantic flights for the regular services to which the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State are definitely committed, will inevitably be the greatest in the history of aviation.

Regular Atlantic air services will probably not begin until 1938, but a series of important and intensely interesting operational exercises will be in progress in the coming year.

New British and American aeroplanes and flying boats will be on trial and, ere long, in steady rapid production. Some of them are to carry more than sixty persons.

First trials will be made of the Mayo "composite" aircraft," by which a highspeed long-range seaplane, so heavily loaded that it would not be able to take off under its own power, will be launched from a big flying boat already travelling at more than 110 miles per hour.

The accelerated and multiplied Empire air services promised in 1937 will begin to take form. The four-times-a-week service to India, and the scheduled four-days' journey to South Africa will be at hand; the extension of the Imperial Airways system from Penang to Hong Kong will be in operation; New Zealand will be connected by regular air service with Australia and with the whole Empire system, and on the other side will be linked, through Pan-American Airways, with the United States.

THE NEW ZEPPELIN

Very early in the year the new Zeppelin airship, the biggest ever built, will be launched, and a little later on will travel to New York. This may prove an important event, and taken in conjunction with the successful career of the Graf Zeppelin may foreshadow regular airship services on a better commercial basis than the aeroplane can yet offer.

London is almost immediately to be connected by regular daily air services with Scandinavia, and also with Portugal. The Irish Free State, through Olley Air Services, will have daily air connection with Liverpool, and probably also between Dublin and Bristol.

Great preparations are being made to improve the air services in Great Britain, and to remove the handicap due to the present incomplete wireless organisation and provision for night-flying.

The expansion of the Empire services and the advent of the more frequent and faster services are already having the effect of stimulating the organisation of branch and "feeder" lines in Africa, India, and the Far East.

The United States will consolidate the results of the experience gained in recent experimental flights across the Pacific, and will soon have regular services.

To the North progress will be made in the direction of the trans-Canada air service, linking up on the Atlantic side with the service to England, and on the Pacific side, via Vancouver, to New Zealand and Australia.

COMPLETING THE CIRCLE

The complete circling of the world by air routes, and that by more than one line, will be in sight, and in all this amazing movement and progress Great Britain will play a great part, yet could still fall through stupidity and neglect. Germany and France are not inactive.

On the military side the Air Force will be expanding at the rate of the formation of one squadron per week throughout the year, and afterwards.

New types of aircraft, faster than any except record-breakers, are already undergoing trials, and will soon be in production. All over the country the men for the expanding Air Force are being trained.

The combined civil flying and military air expansion is already proving a stimulus to research and invention in this field, and the whole of "the flying proposition" will inevitably be improved as a consequence in the coming and the following year.

BRITAIN OUT OF THE PICTURE

Botha's Work Destroyed

London, Dec. 13.

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., speaking at a luncheon of the British Engineers' Association in London yesterday, suggested the calling of an early Imperial Conference to ascertain the views of all the other Dominions as to the South African Government's interpretation of the Statute of Westminster.

Sir Henry declared that things had been happening in South Africa which might be fraught with grave consequence to the whole fabric of the British Empire.

"It is a painful yet unanswerable fact," he said, "that as yet mankind does not respond to generosity where racial divisions exist.

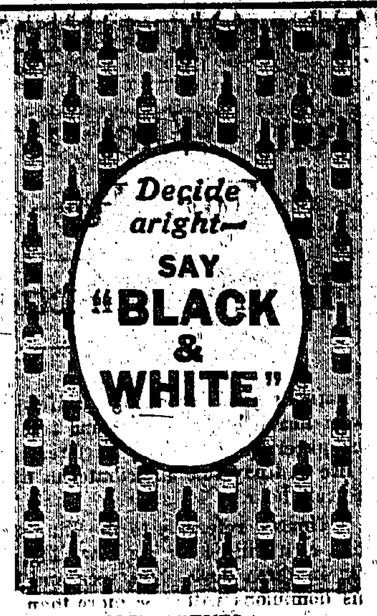
"When the Union of South Africa was formed two great British Colonies were united with the two Dutch Colonies of the Transvaal and the Free State. Our statesmen, almost before the blood of our people was dry in the veldt, built this Union and said—'Thus we heal all the old wounds; and the two races will blend in unison for all time in a loyal Dominion of the British Empire.'

ACT OF UNION TORN UP

"Well, let us face facts. While there were then two great British Colonies to-day there is now one Dominion and it is Boer-controlled. Although there are 40 Britons to every 60 Afrikanders the majority rules so decisively that the British community are almost out of the picture."

Under the Status Act, passed by the Union Government, South Africa had, according to General Hertzog, full and perfect right to eliminate the King from the Act of Union, to amend the constitution as it pleased, and in particular to substitute a President for a King.

General Hertzog had torn up the Act of Union, and the faithful work of General Botha was destroyed.



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EDWARD VIII OUR NEW KING—POPULAR AND DEMOCRATIC

(Continued from Page 1).

Mr. Harry Priston, the well-known Brighton sportsman, tells some interesting stories of the Prince's Courage in other directions. For instance, when the crowd at a boxing contest at the Royal Albert Hall one night was making a hullabaloo because it could not see the ring properly and because the boxing was not quite to its taste. "The Prince took hold of the situation on his own account. First he asked me to send for the manager, and the view matter was set right. The Prince then entered the ring and made a brief speech. I have never seen an orator master a crowd as the simple speaking Prince mastered that crowd. In half a minute he had its sympathy. In two minutes he had its heart. When he resumed his seat they cheered him to the echo. The rest of the evening was—except for happenings in the ring—like a Sunday school treat."

Again, when his Royal Highness honoured Brighton with a visit, it rained. How it rained. But dense crowds waited out in the wet to get a sight of the Prince as he drove by to the Brighton Boys' Club—he was going on to the Royal Sussex Hospital and the local branch of the British Legion. The Prince arrived at the station. People were disappointed. They would only see his car as it sped through the rain, hastily. But the Prince understands. . . . He asked for a raincoat. The only one handy was an old, stained trench coat. The Prince put it on. He ordered the car to be opened. And in that open car, in the old, stained coat—which did not keep all the rain out anyway—he drove through the drenching downpour, cheerily acknowledging the loyal greetings of the crowds. A little thing. . . . But it is the little things, the human touch, the generous gesture, the thoughtful act, the spark of real understanding, that counts, in statecraft and in life.

A REAL GENTLEMAN

Throughout a life of pleasing but pitiless publicity, the goldfish bowl existence of one of the world's darlings of fortune, there has never been a period for the Prince of Wales so fraught with moment as the present.

As member of the Council of State, to which he was only two days ago appointed by his father, the Prince of Wales is performing many of those acts which constituted the King's daily tasks. The lines of seriousness which mark his boyish face to-day, the grasp he is displaying of the problems now confronting him, the ingenuity, tact, and graciousness which mark his handling of new and solemn responsibilities—all give fair promise of his fitness to rule over four hundred and fifty million subjects, the mightiest empire of history.

A PERSONALITY

The Prince of Wales is potentially the most important figure in the world. Yet it would be a crass blunder to infer that his hold upon the attention and the affection of the world is primarily attributable to his present great position or the vastly greater one to which he is predestined. The Prince of Wales is a remarkable personality, not by reason of any externally conspicuous or dramatically spectacular qualities. His extraordinariness consists in his successful ordinariness is attributable to the unobtrusive skill with which he accomplishes the usual. His life, from the official standpoint, is a glorified, magnified schedule of obligatory appointments, mapped out for months in advance. He is the prisoner of a programme the servant of a schedule. He is the super-salesman of an empire, his job is to "sell" the Crown to the colonies, the empire to the world.

It is a task which he finds irksome and monotonous. Speaking at banquets, opening bazaars, dedicating hospitals, gracing important public ceremonies with his presence soon rouse their savour after the first novelty of interest and thrill of public adulation are worn away. Indeed, it is often rumoured that the Prince of Wales has no desire to become a constitutional ruler, with the vision before him of an endless succession of banal ceremonies and conventional duties to perform. This idle rumour has a superficial measure of truth attached to it. The Prince of Wales loves action; his real recreation is some form of escape from official duties. But nothing could be further from the truth than the injurious surmise that the Prince of Wales has ever entertained the thought of shirking his high destiny. His whole life has been a glorified apprenticeship for dominion. No postulant for a throne is so well trained as the Prince of Wales. It is true that, like the average healthy young Briton, he has an unconquerable love for adventure, a passion for romance and the lure of the unknown. If the obligations of his high office automatically close to him many avenues of escape open to the average young man, the splendours of the position for which he is destined the magnitude of the role, the vastness and extent of potential influence which may be exerted exercise a spell which fills his life with an indescribable glamour.

LIKE EDWARD

One of the tragedies of our era was the strange dispensation of fate which denied the late King Edward VII. all but the briefest of reigns. For he possessed a personality of rare quality and singular charm, as well as the dignity of a great gentleman and the imposing majesty of a sovereign. During his short reign he won powerful friends for Great Britain through his subtle and astute diplomacy, and effected the alliance with France which made possible the hardwon victory and successful termination of the World War. The Prince of Wales is a reincarnation of the spirit of his grandfather, whom he resembles in many striking particulars. He is the counterpart of his grandfather in the possession of social graces of the highest order, the genius for inspiring ardent admiration and enthusiastic loyalty. Both gay, loving the ladies, dancing, night-life, Bohemianism,—revelling in the sports of kings and commoners.

REAL DEMOCRAT

Yet here the resemblance ceases. The late King was eclectic in his tastes, catholic in the choice of his friends. But he was really exclusive in his social relationships, and had a certain group of intimates in a restricted social set. The sense of royalty was a primary instinct of his nature; at Oxford as a youth he chose to be garbed in a way to set him apart from his fellows. Comparatively few penetrated the inner, close circle of friendship and intimacy. At the opposite pole stands the Prince of Wales. His astonishing popularity, and the marked affection which is universally bestowed upon him, is due in greatest measure to his genuine democracy. It is a quality which he shares with King Albert of Belgium. It is predicted that he will be far more completely the "citizen king," the people's monarch, than was ever Louis Philippe or the late King Peter of Serbia. When someone once remarked to the Prince of Wales that Princess Mary's husband, Viscount Lascelles, seemed to fit perfectly into the royal environment, the Prince of Wales made the witty and revealing comment: "The difference between Lascelles and me is that, while Lascelles every day gets royaler and royaler, I get commoner and commoner."

The Prince of Wales has made royal visits to many parts of the far-flung British Empire. Everywhere he has gone—India, Australia, Africa, Canada, New Zealand—he has displayed a natural liking for his fellow man, a gracious friendliness, a tactful ease in meeting people of every rank, grade, and condition of life. He is not noted for distinction of any particular sort or preoccupation with any branch of human knowledge. He is not a wide reader, a deep student of books, a scientist, a philosopher. But there can be no question that he is an instinctive diplomat, with a remarkable talent for establishing human relationships with his fellow creatures. It is true that he does not write the many speeches which he is called upon to deliver. But he seldom speaks that he does not interject certain characteristic remarks, often mildly witty or whimsical, which beat the sign manual of his own nature and disposition. On his many royal jaunts and official peregrinations he has deliberately stepped out of the picture countless times to do some act of kindness, confer some simple favour, which reveal the genuine democracy and essential humanity of his nature. It might be simply to hail a fellow-veteran of the World War he had known over there; to congratulate a Boer father and mother upon a new baby to whom he asked to be godfather; to dance with some pretty girls of humble origin, and give them the thrilling, unforgettable remembrance of having danced with the Prince of Wales! Once, at a ball in Panama, he was informed with veiled reproach that the partner he had chosen was only an assistant in a drug store. His reply was characteristic and heartwarming: "An assistant in a drug store? Well, it must be a jolly good drug store!"

SENSE OF HUMOUR

Along with his diplomacy and democracy goes in happy conjunction a delightful, boyish sense of humour. One may be sure that, were it not for his watchful mentors and solemn guardians, he would be up to all sorts of boyish pranks, calculated to shock the prudish and tickle the groundlings. In his nature there is a spice of those jolly French monarchs who loved to travel incognito and meet strange adventures on life's teeming highway. If the truth were known, we should doubtless find that the Prince of Wales has not been wholly innocent of the gay adventures which endeared to his friends that famous prince who afterwards was known as "Bluff King Hal" and what other madcap lovingly dubbed "Bonny Prince Charlie." Innumerable honours, medals, decorations, honorary degrees, chairmanships, chancellorships and what not have been showered upon this buoyant young man who has won no distinctive renown for which such honours are ordinarily bestowed. But it is scarcely to be denied that he possesses a certain genius and, in that particular field, genius of a high order. His genius, it has been veraciously and happily said, consists in the exquisite ability to solve the problem of how to be human though royal.

A SOUND INSIGHT

The Prince of Wales was fortunate in the gift of parents richly endowed with common sense and sound insight. They wisely chose for his tutor as a boy and youth, not the fine old Baron Stockmar, stiff with pride in royalty and an aggravated sense of the divinity which doth hedge about a king, but a typical Englishman, Henry P. Hansell, popular with his fellow Dons at Magdalen College, Oxford, both as student and sportsman. And what a delightful little boy he had as a pupil! King Edward loved to tell this story about his grandson finding David poring over a book. he asked: "What have you been learning to-day?" About Perkin Warbeck, grandpa," the boy replied. "And who was he?" the King asked.

"Well," said David without a smile, "he said he was the son of a king. He wasn't. He was the son of respectable parents."

On another occasion he went to see his grandfather, who had been ill. After David had inquired solicitously about the King's health, he looked inquisitively around and asked; "And now, grandpa, where's the baby?"

At Osborne College, the junior Naval Academy on the Isle of Wight; at Dartmouth Naval College, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, he went through precisely the same drill and curriculum as his fellows, and showed himself to be endowed with a good mentality but without any marked brilliance. Under the sensible directions of his democratically-minded parents, he was never permitted to have any special favours or particular exemptions because of his rank or exalted station. He wore the same sort of clothes, played the same games, attended the same classes as his fellows—except at Oxford he followed a course specially prescribed to meet his own needs. Later, when he entered the World War, he acted in the most democratic manner possible. On one occasion he insisted upon sleeping on the floor rather than take the billet of one of the higher officers. Accompanied by an orderly or even alone, he frequently visited various command, fraternized with the soldiers, sat on the floor or ground with them, swopped jokes with them, sang songs with them. And if he was not recognized, he never broke his incognito. One day an American officer was reconnoitering in the war zone when he met a pleasant-faced boy in the uniform of a British subaltern. "Who are you?" he challenged. "The Prince of Wales," the lad replied. "Sure," replied the American colonel, with an accent of derisive scepticism. "And who are you?" asked the lad. "Oh! I'm the King of England," replied the officer, who advised the lad to "beat it" as he was in a dangerous sector.

Some nights later the two met in a Red Cross Hut and the American officer was visibly embarrassed on learning that the lad was really the Prince of Wales. With a twinkle in his eye, the Prince of Wales waved him a friendly greeting and called out cheerfully, "Hello, Dad!"

HIGH ART

The Prince of Wales was born doomed to rule over the country which prides itself upon being the most democratic in the world. He is an all around good fellow; plays the banjo, the guitar, the ukelele, and—shades of Paul Whiteman!—the saxophone; revels in Kipling, rattling good sea yarns and thrilling detective stories; rides enthusiastically to hounds and is reputed an excellent rider, though he has had many mishaps and tumbles on the hunting field; is a fervent sportsman—cricket, tennis, polo, pig sticking, big game shooting. He has quite a talent as a business man; conducts with efficient management his widely scattered property known as the Duchy of Cornwall; and is a hardy rancher in Canada, where he purchased some five years ago a ranch which serves him both as a recreation and a refuge. He is admired and loved by the American people, who have endeared themselves to him by their enthusiastic welcomes dubbing him a "regular fellow," and calling him "Prince." After his last trip to this country, he remarked: "I have been princed so much that I feel like barking!"

Handsome, with a soft wistfulness peculiarly engaging; boyish and democratic, with a strong sense of human values; diplomatic with a high art which conceals art; an ambassador of good will Great Britain to all the world—of him the world can adequately say: "He's a prince."

Another thing about the Prince, significant, in the formation of character, is that he went through English public schools—Osborne and Dartmouth—and he put in a spell at sea in the Navy, which means, broadly, that he went through school, and learned the lessons of that hard little world.

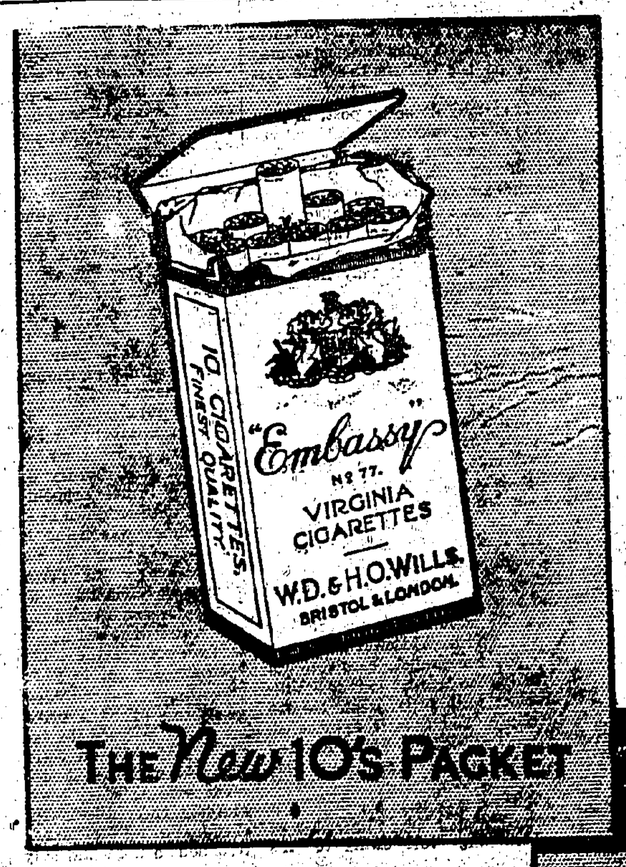
PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

The winter months of 1911-12 spent on the Royal estate in Norfolk were the most critical of his life. Fresh from the Hindustan and all the rigid discipline of the Navy; with the pleasing memories of the romantically historic and colourful ceremony at Carnarvon Castle still in his mind; with the prosaic and irksome hours of dull study ahead; with his parents thousands of miles away; and ever present all the attractions of a renowned "sporting" country, it would have not been surprising nor really blameworthy if the young Prince had spent a good many hours building dream castles, or shooting and walking in pleasant relaxation. That he did not succumb to the distractions all around him, but applied himself to the most assiduous study of languages, history, and political science in one of the small rooms of York Cottage, proves at once the stern self-discipline of which the Prince is at all times capable.

On February 5, 1912, the King and Queen landed at Portsmouth after the conclusion of their Indian tour, and the Prince of Wales was one of the first to greet them. During the next months there was grave industrial unrest in the country, and the concern felt by his Majesty to smooth over and remedy economic trials and difficulties must have been shared by his son, whose duty it now was to study all these practical problems of existence.

STUDY IN FRANCE

Some difficulties seem to have arisen over the planning of the future of the young Prince of Wales, naturally because of the suddenness of the death of the late King Edward. Had his grandfather lived longer a more leisurely life would have been mapped out for Prince Edward of Wales, in which there is no reason to doubt that he would have been granted his heart's desire and have taken a long course of training and service in the Navy. But his quick promotion to really important Royal rank made many changes both in his future activities and in the moulding of his character. In the midst of his studies in the quiet seclusion of Sandringham came a welcome diversion, though it was to be taken in a very strenuous form. The King expressed his desire that before any future was to be decided upon the Prince should visit France, and gain first hand experience of the world outside England. He was expected to polish his French—a language in which already he had shown great proficiency—and also study European history. No definite programme of his activities in France was laid down, but that would be left in the capable hands of Mr. Hansell, who was to accompany his pupil. The Prince was to be the guest of the Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil—those intimate friends of the late King Edward and of his son, King George. That the trip was not to be regarded in the light of a holiday was evidenced by the appointment of Mr. Maurice Escoffier, of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, as additional French tutor. Again the fact that the Prince was to travel incognito was in itself indicative of the nature of his stay in France.



WILLS'S

Embassy

No 77

Mild and Pleasing to the Taste!

A high-grade cigarette, containing costly Virginian tobacco—at:—

10's Packet—10 cents

50's Tin —50 "

Wills's Embassy No 77

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Hong Kong Stock Exchange / Sharebrokers Association

Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	MONDAY, JANUARY, 20.	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
				Banks				
$1,615	...	...	...	H.K. Banks	...	...	...	$1,620
...	...	...	£108	Do. (London)	...	...	...	£108
—	...	..	£14	Chartered Banks	...	...	...	£14
...	...	..	£29½	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...	£29
...	...	...	£13½	Do. "C"	...	...	...	£13½
$85	..	$77	...	Bank of East Asia	...	..	...	$81
...	...	...	...	N. C. & S. Banks	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	—	Am. O. Fin. Corp. S.	...	..	...	...
—	...	...	—	Ch. Fin. Corp. Ord. S.	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. Pref. S.	...	...	...	...
				Insurances				
...	...	...	$270	Canton Insurances	...	...	...	$275
...	...	...	$1.10	Underwriters	$1	...	...	..
...	...	$567½	...	Union Insurances	..	...	...	$565
...	...	...	$480	China Fires	...	...	...	$475
...	...	..	$280	H.K. Fires	...	...	...	$285
—	...	...	$3½	International Assce. S.	...	...	...	..
				Shipping				
...	...	...	$36	Douglases	$35	...	...	...
$5½	...	...	...	Steamboats	...	...	...	$5½
...	...	...	$30	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...	$30
...	...	...	$20	Do. (def.)	...	..	...	$20
...	...	...	90/-	Shells	...	..	...	90/-
$14½	...	...	...	Waterboats	$14½	...	...	...
				Mining				
...	...	$1.60	...	Amtamoks	...	..	...	$1½
...	...	...	$17½	Balatocs	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 cts.	Baguio Gold	18½ cts.	...	...	...
...	...	...	$17.10	Benguet Consolidated	...	...	...	$17
...	...	12 cts.	...	Do. Exploration	11 cts.	...	...	...
..	...	...		Do. Goldfield	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12 cts.	Big Wedge	14 cts.	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	Gold River	6½ cts.	..	...	...
7 cts.	...	...	30 cts.	Gold Creek	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	United Paracales	30 cts.	...	...	...
...	...	...	15 cts.	Salacot Mining	16 cts.	...	...	...
...	...	...	90 cts.	Ipo Mining	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	36½ cts.	Itogons	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12/6	Kailans	...	...	...	11/-
...	...	...	$11	Langkats (single) S.	...	...	...	$10½
...	...	...	$4½	Explorations S.	...	...	...	$3½
...	...	...	$4	Shanghai Loans S.	...	..	...	$4
$11	...	...	...	Raubs	$10.85	...	...	...
$3	..	...	...	Venezuela Gold Flds.	...	...	...	$3
				Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.				
...	...	...	$103	H.K. & K. Wharves Do. (old)	...	...	...	$103½
...	...	...	$101	Do. (new)	..	...	...	$101
...	...	$2.30	...	Providents (old)	...	...	$2.25	...
...	...	50 cts.	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	35 cts.
...	...	...	$9	H.K. & W. Docks	$8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	S. China Motors 'A'	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$80	Shanghai Docks S.	...	...	...	$80
...	...	...	$4	New Engineerings S.	...	...	...	$4
...	...	...	$237½	Hongkews S.	...	...	...	...
				Lands, Hotels, and Buildings				
$5½	..	$5½/5.80	...	H.K. Hotels	...	...	5.80	...
$35	...	...	...	H.K. Lands S.	...	...	...	$35½
..	...	...	$100	Do. 4% Debentures	$100	...	...	...
...	...	...	$18	Shanghai Lands S.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$10	Metropolitan Lands	...	...	...	...
...	...	$5.85	...	H.K. Realties	$5.60	...	...	...
...	...	...	$4	China Do. S.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$60	Do. Debentures S.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$10.65	Humphreys	...	...	...	$10.40
...	...	...	...	New Asia Hotel	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Asia Realties "A" S.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. "B" S.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$84	Chinese Estates	...	...	...	...
				Cotton Mills				
...	...	...	$8½	Ewos S.	...	...	...	$8½
...	...	...	$75	S'hai Cottons (old) S.	...	...	...	$75
...	...	...	$41	Do. (new) S.	...	...	...	$42
...	...	...	$12	Zoong Sings S.	...	...	...	$11
...	...	...	$25	Wing On Textiles (S.)	$29	...	...	...
				Public Utilities				
..	...	$14.10	...	Tramways	...	...	$14.15	...
$5	...	...	...	Peak Trams (old)	$5½	...	...	...
...	...	...	$2½	Do. (new)	$2½	...	...	...
$93	...	...	...	Star Ferries	$94	...	...	...
$18½	...	...	...	Yaumati Ferries	$19	...	...	...
$11.40	...	11.40/	11.70	China Lights (old)	$11.40	...	$11½/	11.60
$8.10	...	$8½	...	Do. (new)	$8.15	...	$8½	...
$74½	..	74½/75	...	H.K. Electrics	...	...	$75	...
..	...	...	$20	Macao do.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$4½	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...	...
$26.80	...	$27	...	Telephones (old)	$26½	...	$27	..
...	...	...	$10.20	Do. (new)	..	...	$10.30	...
...	...	...	$11½	China Buses S.	...	..	...	...
15/3	...	...	...	Tractions	...	...	..	16/6
—	...	...	26/-	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...	...
				Industrials				
...	...	...	$8.40	Malabon Sugars	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	$19½	Caldbeck, Macgregors (ord.) S.	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	$15	Do. (pref.) S.	...	..	...	...
$1½	...	...	..	Canton Ices	$1.55	..	...	...
$9½	...	9.40/9½	...	Cements	$9.30	...	...	...
$5.55	...	...	...	Ropes	$5.45	...	...	...
				Miscellaneous				
...	...	...	$21½	Dairy Farms	...	..	..	$21.70
...	...	...	..	Amusements	...	...	...	-
...	$5	5/4.55	...	Ch. E'tainments	$4.40	...	...	...
...	...	...	$1.65	Constructions, (old)	$1.60	..	...	...
...	...	...	50 cts.	Do. (new)	...	...	...	40 cts.
...	...	...	$6½	Lane Crawfords	...	...	...	$6½
...	...	...	$5	Mackintoshs	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...		—	$3.30
...	...	...	$2.35	Sinceres	...	...	..	$2½
$4.85	...	...	...	Watsons	$4.80	...	...	...
...	...	...	70 cts.	Wm. Powells	...		...	55 cts.
...	...	...	$2	M. Greyhounds	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$1.35	S. C. Enterprises	...	...	...	$1
...	...	...	94%	Ch. G. 5% 1925 G. S. Bds.	91%	...	...	..
5½%	prem.	...	...	H.K. Govt. 4% Loans	5%	...	...	...
...	...	...	par.	Do. 3½%	...	...	...	par.
...	...	...	$4	Wallace Harper	...	...	...	...
$53	...	...	...	H.K. Wing On	$55	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	S'hai Do.	$72	...	...	...
...	...	...	$4	Vibro Piling	...	...	...	$2

LONDON DAY BY DAY

London, Dec. 31.

There were certain features in Lord Reading's career unusual even for a man of his distinction. He was the first Marquess created since the war. He was the first Jew to become Lord Chief Justice and he was the first Jew to be Viceroy of India.

Of the seven Marquesses besides Lord Reading created since the turn of the century, three were members of the Royal family—Lord Carisbrooke, Lord Cambridge and Lord Milford Haven. All these were created in 1917.

The four others were Earls until their elevation. They were, in order of creation as Marquesses.

The late Lord Linlithgow (cr. 1902), first Governor-General of Australia;

Lord Crewe (cr. 1911), then Secretary for India;

The late Lord Aberdeen (cr. 1915), at the end of ten years' service as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;

Lord Curzon (cr. 1921), then Foreign Secretary.

THE ONLY COMMONER

Only Lord Reading began life without the prospect of succeeding to a hereditary title.

There are now 28 Marquesses as against 21 Dukes and 131 Earls.

There is only one Marquess "of England" in the peerage. He is Lord Winchester, whose title goes back to 1551.

Marquessates created after the Union with Scotland are "of Great Britain." Those created after the Union with Ireland in 1801 are "of of the United Kingdom."

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY VOTING

In the Scottish Universities election the system of polling is the same as that in force at Oxford and Cambridge.

That is to say that all graduates of the universities concerned may vote on the transferable vote system.

They may do so by post, in person, or by proxy. The poll will remain open for five days, but the returning officer must open and count any voting papers sent to him by post before the poll opens.

As at Oxford and Cambridge, the candidates may issue an election manifesto but may not conduct a personal canvass.

There is not likely, I understand, to be any oratory in the campaign, such as Mr. A. P. Herbert's speech at Oxford.

£37 10s. FOR ABERDEEN?

Should any candidate forfeit a deposit the £150 at Oxford or Cambridge goes not to the Treasury, as is the normal practice, but to the University.

In the Scottish Universities the £150 has to be divided up equally between the four Universities. Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen.

Of the candidates who are sure to stand Prof. A. Dewar Gibb, the Scottish Nationalist, can vote for himself. He was at Glasgow University. Similarly, Mr. David Cleghorn Thomson, the Socialist, was at Edinburgh. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has no such qualification.

I gather that Mr. MacDonald is likely to lose a fair proportion of the teaching vote owing to his former opposition to university representation.

This vote will scarcely go to the Socialist. Mr. Cleghorn Thomson has expressed an acute dislike of the university franchise.

PARLIAMENT AND LLOYD'S

On Feb. 18 a dinner is to be given in the House of Commons to Mr. Neville Dixey and Col. Roylance, the chairman and deputy-chairman respectively, of Lloyd's.

Their hosts will be members of both Houses who are also members of Lloyd's. Mr. Neville Chamberlain has consented to come, and it is hoped that Mr. Runciman also will be able to be present.

The dinner, which is being organised by Col. John Sandeman Allen, is the first of its kind.

PEERS AHEAD

The House of Lords has 28-30 members of Lloyd's, as against the Commons' 18.

So far Lord Bledisloe in the Lords and Sir Assheton Pownall, Sir Alfred Beit, Sir Francis Fremantle, Mr. Lawrence Kimball, Mr. George Harvey, and Mr. Robert Grimston in the Lower House, have said that they will attend.

With guests the total should come to about 60 diners. But for electoral mischance, the principal guest, Mr. Neville Dixey, might have been present as a host.

Between 1922 and 1929 he stood as Liberal candidate for Acton, Southampton, and Holderness (twice), but always without success.

MR. EDEN'S NEW QUARTERS

When Mr. Anthony Eden returns to work at the Foreign Office on Thursday morning he will move into the Secretary of State's room. This is two doors further down the corridor than the room on the first floor which he has occupied since he became Under-Secretary in 1931.

His later appointments, first as Lord Privy Seal and subsequently as Minister without Portfolio for League Affairs, did not involve a change of quarters.

He remained faithful to his original room, which overlooks the Horse Guards Parade.

The Secretary of State's room, into which he will now move, occupies a corner site with a double set of windows. One set overlooks the Horse Guards Parade.

The other will give Mr. Eden one of the finest views in Central London—across St. James's Park and the lake towards Buckingham Palace.

TREASON TRIALS BY PEERS

Four words, proposed as an amendment to Lord Sankey's motion for the abolition of trials of peers by their peers, are likely to lead to an interesting debate when the House of Lords reassembles on Feb. 4. The brief amendment will raise a constitutional point 240 years old.

Lord Rankeillour will move to insert in the motion for the abolition of such trials the words, "in cases of felony."

If this were carried, charges of treason against peers would still be tried by the Lords.

ONE IN 240 YEARS

Although Lord Rankeillour wishes to differentiate between treason and felony, the House may well decide that, in both cases, trial by peers has "outlived its usefulness."

Lord Lovat, who was tried by the House of Lords and sentenced to death in 1747 for his part in the '45, is the only peer to be arraigned for treason since the passing of the Act of 1695.

This established that, in cases of treason, the peers who are to act as jurymen must be summoned at least 20 days before the trial.

ETONIAN ROYAL PRIVATE

The King of the Belgians, who is paying a private visit in Kent, has strong ties with this country.

He went to Eton at the beginning of 1915, a year and a half after the Duke of Gloucester, who was a member of the school from 1913 till 1918.

Queen Elisabeth and her three children made their temporary home in this country during the war, but Prince Leopold was unwilling to settle down at Eton while his country was being invaded.

He sent a series of messages to his father asking permission to return to Belgium. Eventually King Albert consented, and at the end of his first half at Eton Prince Leopold crossed the Channel.

At the age of 13 years and 5 months he was enrolled in the Belgian army as a private, while his father watched the ceremony.

His first work on active service consisted of filling sandbags. The sacks were so heavy that he could scarcely carry them, but he insisted on doing the work. Later he returned to Eton and stayed there till a few days before the Armistice.

PROLETARIAN DISTINCTIONS

Another new Order has, I notice, been created by the Soviet Government. This is called the "Emblem of Honour," and will be awarded for civilian services of all kinds.

The badge will bear the inscription, "Workers of the world, unite!" on a red flag held by a man and woman worker.

It will be distributed more widely than the three already existing main Orders in Red Russia.

These are the Red Star, which is reserved for members of the armed forces, the Red Banner, and the Order of Lenin.

In addition to these Orders there are such recent titles as "Hero of the Soviet Union," reserved for persons achieving feats of exceptional audacity, and "Hero of Labour," which has quite an American ring. An annual money payment usually goes with these last two honours.

These titles have by no means exhausted the ingenuity of the Soviet Honours Department. There are three others with strange sounding names, one of them being "Master of Sport."

MINIATURE WORTH £250,000

Oxford University will be about £8,000 a year richer in future if the governors of Christ's Hospital have mislaid during the year a miniature set in gold.

The miniature is of John St. Amand, a 17th-century benefactor of the school. When John St. Amand's grandson, James St. Amand, died in 1754 he left a house in London to Christ's Hospital—on conditions.

The chief condition was that at the first court of school governors every year a miniature of his grandfather should be produced. The miniature is kept in the Christ's Hospital treasury.

Since the property now brings in £8,000 a year, it must be the most precious miniature in the world. Its capitalised value is over £250,000.

Under the St. Amand will the property will pass to Oxford University if the miniature is not produced at to-morrow's meeting of the court of Christ's Hospital.

CANNED BEER

A friend attempted to enliven his Christmas with the aid of a tinopener and a sample, specially sent to him from Pennsylvania, of America's latest gift to civilisation—canned beer.

It gave him, he said, a faintly non-convivial feeling to grapple for his drink with something that looked as though it should have contained baked beans or disinfectant. The contents, however, tasted the same as ordinary American bottled beer.

Only after he had drunk it did he notice that the brand name of the beer commemorated a British disaster in the Revolutionary War.

He is rather hoping that it will not prove symbolical.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

MESSRS. ROZA BROS

The price for Spot Silver rose 3/16 yesterday to 19 3/16. There was no forward quotation. Advices received reported India as having bought. Speculators sold. The market closed steady. In America the official rate was lower at 44¾ for Spot.

The London/New York cross-rate was quoted at 4.94¾. New York/London was also lower at 4.95.

MARKET

Steady but dull.

STERLING

Business was done during the course of the morning at 1/3¾ for January, 1/3 9/16 February and 1/3½ for March and April. The market closed at 1 p.m. with probable sellers at 1/3¾ January, 1/3 9/16 February, 1/2½ March and probably 1/3½ April, buyers at 1/16 higher respectively.

U.S. DOLLARS

Business was done early in the morning at 32 7/16 for January. The market at 1 p.m. with sellers at 32½ January, 32¼ February and 32 March, buyers at 1/8 higher respectively.

SHANGHAI DOLLARS

Sellers were quoted at 108 9/16 for Spot.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Opened with sellers at 1/2 7/16 and closed a shade steadier at 1/2 15/32 for Spot. U.S. Dollars opened with sellers at 29 13/16 and closed at the same rate for Spot.

IN THE AFTERNOON

The market was slightly easier in the afternoon particularly for forward deliveries.

STERLING

Business was done at 1/3¾ January, 1/3 9/16 February, 1/3½ for March and April. The market closed with sellers at 1/3¾ for cash, 1/3 11/16 January, 1/3½ February-March and 1/3 7/16 April, buyers probably at 1/16 higher respectively.

U.S. DOLLARS

Business was done at 32 1/16 for February delivery. The market closed with sellers at 32½ for cash, 32 7/16 January and 32 1/16 February, buyers at 1/16 higher respectively.

LEAGUE MEETING POSTPONED

(Special to the "Hong Kong Daily Press" (Copyright).)

Geneva, Jan. 21.

Owing to the King of England's death the League Council meeting scheduled for Tuesday will not take place. Instead the Council will assemble on Tuesday afternoon in order to solemnly commemorate the event. The British delegation with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden will remain at Geneva until the close of the Council's session and it is hoped to accelerate the Council's work that will be possible to bring the session to an end on next Thursday.—*Transocean Kuo Min.*

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NEW YORK STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

(Through Reuter's Agency)

	Last Close	January 21 Open	10.30	11.00
Cotton, May	11.06	—	11.06	11.05
Rubber, December	14.43	—	14.47	14.47
Chicago Wheat, May	100	—	—	100
Corn, May	60⅛	—	—	60⅛
STOCKS				
Anaconda Copper	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
El. Bond and Share	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
General Motors	54¾	54⅝	54½	54⅝
Montgomery Ward	36¾	36½	36½	36½
N.Y. Central	29¼	28¾	28¾	28¾
U.S. Steel	46¼	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜

New York Stock Exchange Quotations appear on Page 13

London Silver Market closed.

GOLF

Junior Championship First Round

The following were the results in the first round of the Junior Golf Championship of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club:—

- B. D. Evans beat T. C. Monaghan 5 and 4
- W. W. C. Shewan beat J. Forbes 5 and 3,
- W. A. Stewart beat D. L. Prophet 2 and 1
- C. W. E. Bishop beat D. J. Valentine 6 and 5
- Commdr. Hole beat H. Jusserand 4 and 2
- F. M. Ellis beat R.L.S. Webb 1 up.
- C. H. Burton beat H. N. Williamson 4 and 3
- H. Laffond beat W. S Hillier 4 and 3

STUBBS SHIELD

The following were the results in the third round of the Stubbs Shield of the Hong Kong Golf Club:—

- P. W. D. vs. Dr. McGown, Anderson & Co. (Not yet played)
- Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank beat Chartered Bank.
- Gilman & Co. beat Treasury 3 and 1
- J. D. Hutchison & Co. beat Royal Engineers 2 and 1

MIDDLEWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

Paris, Jan. 20.

In a fifteen-round contest for the world's middleweight championship according to the rules of the International Boxing Union and the National Boxing Association, Marcel Thil beat the French Canadian, Lou Brouillard.

Brouillard was disqualified in the fourth round for an alleged low blow.—*Reuter.*

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

Cairo, Jan. 20.

Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner, has informed the King, the Premier and the Wafd leader, of Britain's reply to the United Front's recent Note on the subject of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

It is understood that the reply expresses Britain's readiness immediately to enter into negotiations for a treaty with Egypt.—*Reuter.*

GRAN CHACO WAR AT END

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.

The Gran Chaco war has at last ended. Bolivia and Paraguay agreed to the peace terms which are being initialled to-night. Formal signature of the peace treaty will probably occur to-

LOCAL PAPERS BANNED

Martial Law Measures In Canton

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, Jan. 20.

Two popular Hong Kong Chinese papers, the Kung Sheung Po and Ta Chung Po, are not allowed to enter Canton by order of Lieut.-General Miao Pei-nan, officer enforcing the martial law, on the ground that these two papers published too much about the shooting of students at Lee Chi Wan.

The shooting is still a mystery, but papers are not expected to disclose any sensational accounts, lest they should be proscribed.

Prohibition of the two Hong Kong papers is verbal under the powers of martial law, which does not require any decision or formality. It is believed that the ban is only temporary and will be lifted when martial law is over.

Martial law was much relaxed last night, although guards and gendarmes are posted in street corners and approaches near the military offices. Motor cars are allowed to pass up to 11 p.m., and some of them were searched.

No special precautions are taken in Shameen except those appearing like students are searched on entering the Concessions from the West Bridge and the East Bridge.

Lui Chi, a five-months-old boy, residing at No. 27 Second Street, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on Monday suffering from scalds caused when a pot of boiling water fell on him.

Suffering from fractures to both legs, a woman, Lam Ho, aged 24 years, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on Monday. The injuries were received as a result of an accidental fall through the window.

Local estate to the value of $800 was left by Mr. Sydney Francis MacGrath, retired, Chinese Maritime Customs, who died at the French Hospital on June 26, 1935. Letters of administration to the estate have been granted to Mr. E. P. H. Lang, Official Administrator.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Brinley Williams, Inspector, Sanitary Department, and Miss Lupe Alicia Valenzuela, residing at 29, Sai Yeung Choi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

The "President Jackson" will arrive in Hong Kong at 5.00 p.m. on Saturday, January 25th, instead of on Friday, January 24th as scheduled.

This steamer is now scheduled to sail for Manila at 12.00 noon on Sunday, January 26th.

The Union Church in Hankow, beautifully decorated by the Church Committee for the occasion, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Saturday, January 4, when Miss Joan Cameron Wood became the bride of Mr. E. H. V. Harvey. The Rev. E. Rowlands officiated. To the strains of the bridal march from Lohengrin played by Miss Frances Roots, the procession entered the church. The bride was given away by her father Mr. W. Cameron Wood and her mother Mrs. Cameron Wood was matron of honour while her sister, Miss Kathleen Wood, was bridesmaid. The Misses Eleanor Southwick and Betty Malcom were the flower girls and Mr. C. O. Nolan acted as best man while Mr. G. Mathison and Mr. F. Seymour were the ushers. A large number of friends attended the reception which was held at the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co. mess, on the Jardine Estate, where the bride and groom received their congratulations and good wishes under a beautiful marriage bell made of narcissi. Mr. Wood proposed a toast to the health and happiness of his daughter and his son-in-law, to which Mr. Harvey suitably responded. Mr. Nolan proposed the toast for the bridesmaid.

KIPLING'S GIFT

London, Jan. 20.

The late Mr. Rudyard Kipling donated the autographed manuscript of his famous story, "Kim," to the British Museum ten years ago, but at his request this fact was only made public after his death.—*Reuter's Bulletin Service.*

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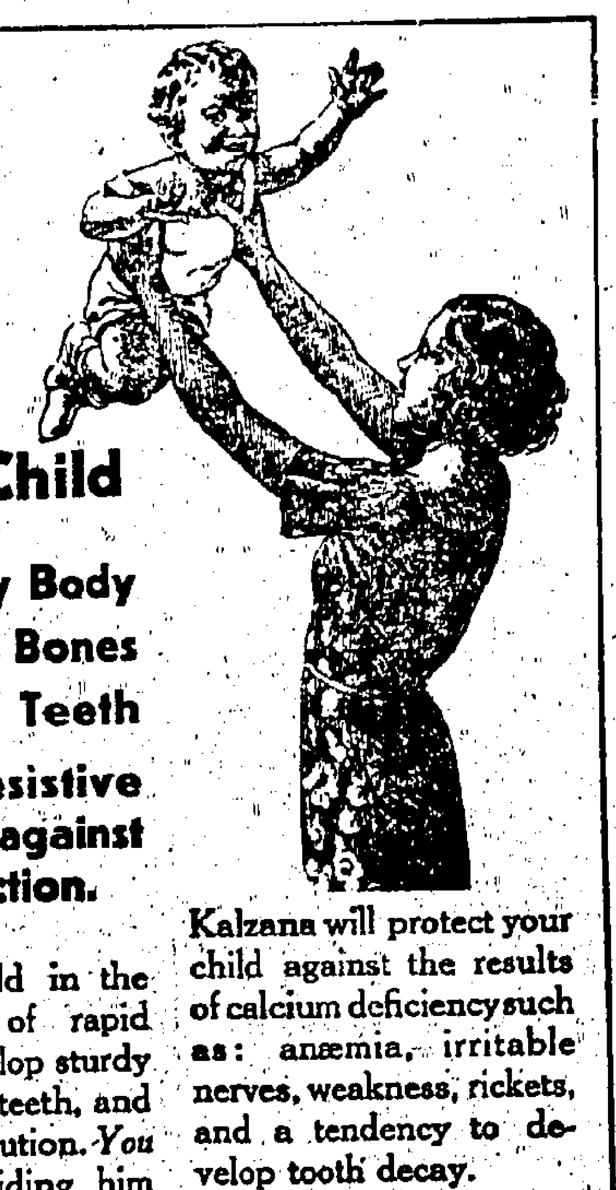

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

(British Wireless Service)

	January 16.	January 18.
Paris	74 61/64	74 61/64
Geneva	15.20	15.19
Berlin	12.29	12.28½
Athens		
Milan	61½	61½
Shanghai	1/2¼	
New York	4.96½	4.95 3/16
Amsterdam	7.27½	7.27½
Vienna		119½
Prague		667 S.
Bucharest	667 S.	36 11/64
Madrid		
Lisbon		
Hong Kong	29.30	29.31½
Brussels		
Montevideo		
Belgrade	4.96½	4.95½
Montreal		
Yokohama		
Helsingfors		
Rio		
Buenos Aires		
Silver (Spot	19⅞	
Silver (forward)		
War Loan	3½% 106	

Closing Quotations

January 21, 1936.

On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer... / Bank Bills, on demand	1 3¼
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	1/3⅝
Credits, four months' sight	1/4½
On Shanghai:—	
On Demand	106½
On Singapore:—	
On demand	55
On Japan:—	
On demand	110¼
On India:—	
Telegraphic Transfer... / Bank, on demand	86⅝
On New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	32
Credits, 60 days' sight.	3½
On Batavia:—	
On demand	46⅞
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	482½
Credits, 4 month's sight	505
On Saigon:—	
On demand	48
On Manila:—	
On demand	64
On Bangkok:—	
On demand	143¼
Sovereigns. Bank Buying Rate	1/4
Bar Silver, per oz.	19 3/16

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

(Through Reuter's Agency)

QUOTATIONS

New York: January 21.

	High	Low	Last Close	Today's Close	Change
New York/London Cross-rate	—	—	4.95½	4.95	½ off
New York Cotton—Mar.	11.38	11.25	11.33	11.36	.03 up
New York Rubber—Mar.	14.43	14.23	14.22	14.43	.21 up
Chicago Wheat —May.	100⅜	99⅞	100¾	100	¾ off
Chicago Corn —May.	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞	60⅛	¾ off
Silver—Official	—	—	unquoted	44¾	

Dow Jones Averages	High—1934/35	Low:	Jan. 18.	Jan. 20.	Change
30 Industrials	148.44	96.71	144.93	144.06	.87 off
20 Rails	43.91	27.31	42.64	42.33	.31 off
20 Utilities	31.63	14.46	30.93	30.63	.30 off
40 Bonds	100.78	93.43	100.81	100.74	.07 off
11 Commodity Index	62.10	52.48	56.92	56.79	.13 off

Business Done:—1,810,000 shares.

Stock & Div.	Last Sale Jan. 18	Jan. 20
Adams Express	11⅞	11⅞
Amer. Can (4)	130	130
Am. Cyanamid "B" (25dr.)	34½	34⅜
Am. For. Pwr	8½	8½
Am. For. Pwr. $7 1st Pf.	—	—
Am. Locomotive	28	28⅛
Am. Radiator	25⅞	25½
am. Smelting	58⅞	59
Am. T. and T. (9)	160½	160⅝
Am. Tob "B" (5)	99½	100⅞
Am. Waterworks (1)	22½	21⅞
Am. Waterworks $6 pref. (6)		
Anaconda Copper	28½	28
Atch. T. and S. F. (2sd.)		
Auburn Automobile	41	41
Baltimore & Ohio	22⅞	23½
Bethlehem Steel	42	42
Boeing Airplane	98½*	98½*
Borden Co. (1.60)	—	—
Borg. Warner (1dr.	—	—
Case	99½	98 *
Canadian Pacific	11½	11
Caterpillar Tract		
Ch. Nat. Bk. (1.40)	39⅜*	39⅜*
C'Peake Corp. (2.50)	64½	64
C'Peake Corp. and Ohio (2.80)	54	54
Chrysler (1d)	86⅞	86½
Col. Gas & Elec.	14⅞	14½
Comm. Solv. (.60)	94	94⅝
Comm. Sthrn.	3⅞	3⅞
Comm. Sthrn. $6		
Cons. Oil (.28)		
cum. Pf. (6)	33	32½
Cons. Gas. N.Y. (2)		
Cont. Oil (.25)	35½	34⅞
Corn Prod (3)		
Douglas Aircraft	54½	58¾†
Du Pont (2.60z)	144	143
Elec. Bond & Share	17⅜	16⅞
Elec. Bond $5 Pf (5)	—	—
Elec. Bond $6 Pf (6)	77⅜	76⅝
Fox Film "A"	—	—
Gen. Elec. (.60)	37⅞	36⅞
Gen. Foods (1.80)	35	35
Gen. Motors (1d)	54⅜	54⅞
Gen. Rly. Sigs (1)	44½	44

Stock & Div.	Last Sale Jan. 18	Jan. 20
Gold Dust (1.20)	19⅞	19⅞
Goodyear	22⅞	22⅜
Int. Cement		
Int. Nick (.60)	46⅞	45⅞
Int. Tel. & Tel.	16½	15⅞
Johns Manville		
Kennecott (.151)	29½	29½
Loew's (1)	50⅞	51⅜
Lorill. (1.20)	25½	25⅝
Mont. Ward	36½	36⅞
Nat. City Bk. (1)	35⅞*	35½*
Nat. Da P. (1.20)	22½	21½
Nat. Distillers	28⅞	28⅞
Nat. Pwr. Lt. (.80)		
N.Y. Central	29⅝	29½
N. Amer. (50c. 4%s)	27⅞	27½
Pac. Gas (1.50)	34	33½
Pac. Ltng. (3)		
Packard Motors	7⅜	7⅞
Penn. Rly. (1)	4½	34⅜
Phil. Petro (1)	40½	39⅞
Pub. Ser N.J. (2.80)	46⅜	46½
Radio Corpn.	13⅞	13⅜
Rey. Tob "B" (3)		
Schenley		
Sears Roebuck	57⅜	58
Soc.-Vac. (.60)	61½	60½
Srn. Cal. Ed. (1.50)	15⅞	15½
Southern Pacific	27½	27⅜
Stan. Brands (1)	25⅜	25½
Stan. Gas	15½	16½
Sta. Oil NJ (1)	8	7½
Ster. Pro. (2.80)	66	65
Studebaker Corpn		
Texas G. Sulp (2)	34⅜	32
Transamerica (1.12½)	12½	12⅝
Un. Car. and Carb (1.40)	74	73⅞
Un. Pac. Rlys. (6)	117	115½
Un. Aircraft Corp.	26⅞	26½
Un. Air Line Trans.	14⅜	14½
United Corpn.	7⅞	7⅝
Univ. Leaf Tob. (2)	44⅜	44⅜
Uni. Gas Impr. (1.20)	19	18⅜
U.S. Rubber	17½	16⅜
U.S. Steel	47⅜	46½
Vanddium	22½	22½
Warner Bros. Picts.	10½	10⅝
West. E. & M. (.65)	101⅜	100⅜
Call Money	¾%	¾%

* ex div. * Bid † possible cumulative

THE TRADERS OF ABYSSINIA

A RISKY BUSINESS DISORGANISHED BY THE WAR

Vanishing Cargoes

There has always been some trade between Jibuti and Massawa (Eritrea), the Abyssinian war has greatly increased its importance. In the past it was monopolised by small Italian ships belonging to the Tirrenia Shipping Company, which made the journey once a month from Massawa to Mogadishu (Italian Somaliland) and back. At present, owing to the war and to the concentration of troops in the Italian colonies, many European traders at Jibuti or in Abyssinia are chartering small native sailing-boats and sending them with foodstuffs, beverages, and other stores to Assab or Massawa, where they find a ready and profitable sale, in spite of payment difficulties. It is particularly difficult to get foreign money in the Italian colonies, and traders are obliged to sell their goods in lire, themselves taking the great risk of the exchange. The Italian lira is quoted officially at 100=124 francs, but on the free market 100 lire worth only 80 francs.

RISKS OF COASTING TRAFFIC

Some vessels have been laden with building material for the Italian troops at Assab. This transport by native sailing-boats to Assab, Massawa, or Magadishu has its difficulties; the monsoon and the heavy seas make the voyage dangerous, and vessels have been total losses, passengers and crews, especially Europeans, having no chance of escape if they are thrown into the sea.

Recently a European freighted a vessel and sent it with twenty tons of goods for Massawa. The owner of the vessel, a Yemen Arab, pocketed the freight payment and left for Massawa with a crew of ten Somalis and Sudanese. Next day, with the monsoon blowing fiercely, four of the crew swam ashore at Jibuti and told the French authorities that the vessel had sunk and the rest of the crew had disappeared. A boat was dispatched at once in search of the missing men, but in vain. Some days later inquiry revealed that the vessel had not sunk; the owner had "squared" the crew and taken his vessel to Arabia, where he sold the cargo and disappeared.

In such conditions the trade between Jibuti and the Italian colonies is particularly dangerous, the traders risking their lives as well as their goods and all insurance being impossible.

Many traders, especially Greeks, who have gained a living for many years at Jibuti and in Abyssinia have been obliged to give up business, as the war has completely paralysed trade in Abyssinia. Numbers of Europeans have been obliged to leave Addis Ababa, Diredawa, Harar, and other towns, losing everything; they have brought their families away with them for fear of bombardment of the towns by Italian aircraft. A large number of these Europeans are at present at Jibuti, waiting for the war to end. They have been well treated by the French authorities and by one means or another are gaining a precarious livelihood. Many of them are thus obliged, in spite of all the risks, to continue trading from Jibuti with the Italian colonies.

TRADE IN THE INTERIOR

Since the time of the Emperor Menelik trade in Abyssinia, especially in the interior, has been carried on under peculiar conditions, Greek, Indian, Armenian, Arab, and other traders, scattered among the different centres of production in the interior, would buy such products as coffee, hides, and wax, and sell to the natives goods imported from Japan and Europe, piece goods, oil, salt, corrugated iron, and so on. The up-country traders bought imported goods from the big European firms at Addis Ababa and Diredawa. At the remote stores, destitute of modern means of communication, they lived and lived in complete isolation, trading with the natives of the various Ethiopian races. They have been on very good terms with the natives, have had a good knowledge of their languages, have enjoyed their confidence, and have traded in relatively favourable conditions. They used to send their purchases by caravan to their agents at Diredawa or Addis Ababa according to their situation; the goods were then sent on by railway to Jibuti, where they were prepared by export firms for dispatch to Europe or the United States.

The principal centres of production are Harar, Chercher, Arussi, Sidamo, Kaffa, Wallega, Jimma, and Gojjam; production is sent via Addis Ababa or Diredawa to Jibuti, or, in the case of the regions of Western Abyssinia adjoining Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, concentrated at Gore and Salo and sent down the Nile via Gambela to Khartum.

The Europeans in the interior of Abyssinia are mostly Greeks: their trade in the country is of considerable dimensions. They live a life of privation and danger. British and French traders have been unable to endure the hardships and privations of the life in the interior or to compete with the Greek traders. These latter have contributed greatly to the improvement of the production of coffee, hides, and wax. The principal Greek exporting firms at Jibuti are well known in the European and American markets.

PLIGHT OF THE TRADERS

Unfortunately Abyssinian trade has always brought little profit; none of the traders in the interior has succeeded in making even a small fortune, and with the keen competition and in face of the world crisis the exporters at Jibuti have been making little or no profit in recent years. The Abyssinian war has rendered business almost impossible; most of the traders in the interior have had to give up business and go to the capital or take refuge at Jibuti.

The fear of disorders and of the ravages of war is preventing the transport of goods from the interior to Addis Ababa or Diredawa, and the fear of bombardment is preventing the traders of Jibuti and Addis Ababa from making use of the railway. The Abyssinians and other natives have been mobilised, the caravans have been commandeered by the Abyssinian Government for the needs of the army, and thus commercial traffic between the interior and the principal commercial centres has virtually been paralysed.

The commercial community of Abyssinia and Jibuti are hoping for an early peaceful settlement of the conflict to enable them to resume trading in normal conditions; the immediate result would be a rapid revival of trade. If the present situation continues, however, many of the European traders will be completely ruined.—By a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian."

Phone bell in police station rings. Weary voice says: "Do you know where Miss Pottykins, the uplift lady, lives? There's been a burglar in her house for two hours, and she's been talking uplift to him. Can you send at once and she's been talking uplift to him. Can you send at once and get him?

"Right. We'll send at once. Is that Miss Pottykins speaking?"

"No; it's the burglar."

* * *

The tipster had a terrible cold.
And he rasped "East, west, or south.
Now where could you get a better tip
Than straight from the hoarse's mouth!"

* * *

Ellen, the cook, distrusted mankind in general and banks in particular, and her frugal savings were never deposited with the latter. Part of her wages was hoarded in a stocking in some safe corner of her room.

Ellen's sweetheart was the neighbouring butcher, and as the friendship had proved enduring, Ellen's mistress was not surprised when she announced her forthcoming marriage "And I want to ask you, mum," said Ellen, "what's the best way to put my money in the bank?"

Her mistress exclaimed in blank astonishment: "Why, Ellen, I thought you didn't believe in banks!"

"No more I do, mum," said Ellen, but I'm going to be married next week, and I kinder feel the money would be safer in the bank than in the house with a strange man about."

N. D. L.

FAR EAST EXPRESS

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

S.S. STUTTGART.... M'lles., Barcelona, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg... ... Jan. 24

S.S. NECKAR......... M'lles., Oran, Casablanca, R'dam., Hamburg & Bremen... ... Feb. 7

S.S. GNEISENAU... M'lles., Barcelona, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg.........Feb. 21

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

S.S. ODER ... ... Jan. 23
S.S. GNEISENAU ... Feb. 4

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI

S.S. ODER ... ... Jan. 23
S.S. GNEISENAU ... Feb. 4

HONGKONG/SOUTH SEA ISLANDS SERVICE.

S.S. FRIDERUN .... Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul, etc.......... Feb. 11

S.S. BREMERHAVEN.....Rabaul, Tulagi, Kavieng, etc.............. Mar. 5

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Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th Jan., 1936, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 25th Jan., 1936, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the 19th Feb., 1936, or they will not be recognized.

No Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JEBSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 19th Jan., 1936. [4141

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel
"MEMNON"

From UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE,

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 20th Jan.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th Jan., will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th Feb., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

20th January, 1936. [4143

CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, HSIOO & TIENTSIN	"HOIHOW"	On 24th Jan., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KWANGTUNG"	On 24th Jan., 3 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 25th Jan., 5 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW, HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"MUINAM"	On 28th Jan., Noon
SWATOW & S'HAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 29th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"CHUNGKING"	On 29th Jan., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 29th Jan., Noon
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 29th Jan., 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"YOCHOW"	On 31st Jan., 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAYING"	On 31st Jan., 3 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 1st Feb., 5 p.m.
FOOCHOW & SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 2nd Feb., 6 a.m.
	"NEWCHWANG"	On 2nd Feb., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 2nd Feb., Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 7th Feb., 3 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"ANHUI"	On 9th Feb., 6 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 12th Feb., Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK		

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.
TELEPHONE 30331.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TRAVEL A.-O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA. Calling at Manila Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGTE & TAIPING (OIL BURNERS)

FASTEST and MOST UP-TO DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE

OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOL

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, SURGEON & STEWARDESS CARRIED

Enjoy Your Leave in Australia and New Zealand. Hong Kong to Sydney—19 Days

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY. £76 RETURN

" " " LONDON (via Australia) from £127-15-0.

(Australian Newspapers on file)

STEAMERS	Due Hong Kong	Leaves Hong Kong	Leaves Manila	Due Sydney
CHANGTE	11 Feb.	18 Feb.	21 Feb.	8 Mar.
TAIPING	6 Mar.	13 Mar.	16 Mar.	1 Apr.
CHANGTE	14 Apr.	21 Apr.	24 Apr.	10 May
TAIPING	8 May	15 May	18 May	3 June

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, HONG KONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

Telephone 30333.

MAERSK LINE

Fast regular FREIGHT and PASSENGER SERVICE

via

Shanghai, and Japan

to

LOS ANGELES, PANAMA, NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE.

If sufficient inducement offers also other ports of call.

Arrivals from U.S.A.		Sailings to U.S.A.
—	M.V. "GERTRUDE"	27th Jan.
25th Jan	M.V. "HEIMWARD"	—
28th Jan.	M.V. "NORA MAERSK"	25th Feb.

(All dates are subject to alteration without notice.)

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS AT MODERATE RATES.

For Freight and Passage please apply:—

JEBSEN & CO.

Canton, Shameen, B.C. Tel. 10916. Agents. Hong Kong, Pedder Building Tel. 28363.

PRINCE LINE—SILVER LINE

JOINT SERVICE

REGULAR SAILINGS TO

HALIFAX (NOVA SCOTIA CANADA), BOSTON AND NEW YORK

(via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE or PANAMA until further notice)

M.V. "SILVERSANDAL" ... ... Feb. 2nd, 1936

M.V. "SILVERYEW" ... ... Mar. 1st, 1936

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

For Passage Rates, Freight, etc., apply to:—

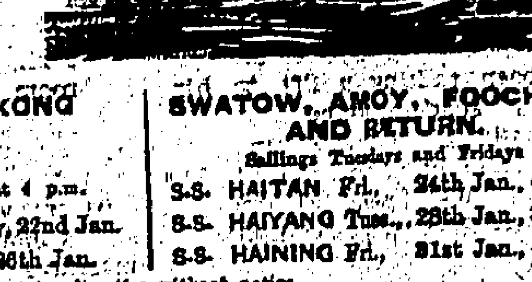
FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

2nd Floor, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building.

Telephones: 23165 & 23169. Telegram: Furnprince.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.



SWATOW-HONGKONG SERVICE.
Sailings
Sundays and Wednesdays at 4 p.m.
S.S. SEISTAN Wednesday, 22nd Jan.
S.S. SEISTAN Sunday, 26th Jan.

SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
Sailings Tuesdays and Fridays
S.S. HAITAN Fri., 24th Jan., 4 p.m.
S.S. HAIYANG Tue., 28th Jan., 3 p.m.
S.S. HAINING Fri., 31st Jan., 4 p.m.

Subject to alteration without notice.

All Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

ROUND TRIP TICKETS are issued from HONGKONG TO FOOCHOW (Pagoda Anchorage) and return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $100, including Meals while the Steamer is at Coast Ports.

CANTON-HONGKONG-HOIHOW-PAKHOI.

A Regular Service is Maintained by the S.S. HAICHING.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to:—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

P. & O. Building. Tel. Nos. 28037 and 28038.

ADVERTISED SAILING FROM HONG KONG

NORTHWARD

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Amoy.
Haining, Douglas', January 21.
Taiyuan, B. & S., Jan. 21.
Fukuken Maru, O.S.K., Jan. 23.
Haitan, Douglas', January 24.
Shirala, B.I. (Apcar), January 24.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Jan. 25.
Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, Jan. 26.
Yochow, B. & S., Jan. 20.
Canton Maru, O.S.K., January 26.
Yuensang, Jardine's, Jan. 27.
Haiyang, Douglas', January 28.
Muinam, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Tsinan, B. & S., January 29.
Haining, Douglas', January 31.
Kiungchow, B. & S., February 1.
Hozan Maru, O.S.K., February 2
Haitan, Douglas', February 4.
Suisang, Jardine's, February 5.
Haiyang, Douglas', February 7.
Tilawa, B.I. (Apcar), February 7.

Chefoo.
Sunning, B. & S., Jan. 21.
Yatshing, Jardine's, January 22.
Hoihow, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Hangsang, Jardine's, January 28.
Chungking, B. & S., January 29.
Yochow, B. & S., Jan. 31.

Dairen.
Oder, Melchers', January 23.
Antenor, B. & S., February 1.
Preussen, Jebsen's, Feb. 3.
Teucer, B. & S., February 4.
City of Khios, Bank Line, February 5.
Trave, Melchers', February 7
Rheinland, Jebsen's, February 10.

Foochow.
Haining, Douglas', January 21.
Haitan, Douglas', January 24.
Haiyang, Douglas', January 28.
Hangsang, Jardine's, January 28.
Chungking, B. & S., January 29.
Haining, Douglas', January 31.
Kueichow, B. & S., February 2.
Haitan, Douglas', February 4.
Haiyang, Douglas', February 7.

JAPAN (Direct).
Yuensang, Jardine's, Jan. 27.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 4.
Suisang, Jardine's, February 5.

Keelung.
Canton Maru, O.S.K., January 26.
Hozan Maru, O.S.K., February 2.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, February 17.

Shanghai and Japan.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Teneriffa, Thoresen's, January 23.
Oder, Melchers', January 23.
Cathay, P. & O., Jan. 24.
Shirala, B.I. (Apcar), Jan. 24.
Sphinx, Messageries', January 25.
Trianon, Thoresen's, January 25.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Gertrude Maersk, Jebsen's, Jan. 27.
Teiresias, B. & S., Jan. 27.
Burdwan, P. & O., Jan. 29.
Empress of Asia, C.P.S., January 29.
Antenor, B. & S., February 1.
General Sherman, States Co., Feb. 1.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Preussen, Jebsen's, Feb. 3.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 4.
Teucer, B. & S., February 4.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.
Tanda, E. & A. S.S. Co., February 6.
Australien, E.A. Co., February 7.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., Feb. 7.
Tilawa, B.I. (Apcar), February 7.
Trave, Melchers', February 7.
Chenonceaux, Messageries', February 8.
Diomed, B. & S., February 10.
Rheinland, Jebsen's, February 10.
Empress of Canada, C.P.S., Feb. 11.
Conte Verde, Lloyd Triestino, Feb. 13.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., February 15.
Ajax, B. & S., February 16.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, February 17.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., February 19.
General Lee, States Co., February 22.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., February 26.

SHANGHAI AND VIA PORTS.
Hoihow, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Kingyuan, B. & S., Jan. 25.
Taksang, Jardine's, Jan. 26.
Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, Jan. 26.
Norviken, Jardine's, January 29.
Szechuen, B. & S., January 29.
Tsinan, B. & S., January 29
Yochow, B. & S., Jan. 31.
Kiungchow, B. & S., February 1.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, February 2.
Kueichow, B. & S., February 2.
Newchwang, B. & S., February 2.

Swatow.
Seistan, Douglas', January 22.
Yatshing, Jardine's, January 22.
Fukuken Maru, O.S.K., Jan. 23.
Haitan, Douglas', January 24.
Hoihow, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Canton Maru, O.S.K., January 26.
Seistan, Douglas', January 26.
Taksang, Jardine's, Jan. 26.
Haiyang, Douglas', January 28.
Hangsang, Jardine's, January 28.
Muinam, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Chungking, B. & S., January 29.
Norviken, Jardine's, January 29.
Seistan, Douglas', January 29.
Szechuen, B. & S., January 29.
Haining, Douglas', January 31.
Yochow, B. & S., Jan. 31.
Hozan Maru, O.S.K., February 2.
Kiangsu, B. & S., February 2.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, February 2.
Newchwang, B. & S., February 2.
Seistan, Douglas', February 2.
Haitan, Douglas', February 4.
Seistan, Douglas', February 5.
Haiyang, Douglas', February 7.

Taku.
Oder, Melchers', January 23.
Preussen, Jebsen's, February 3.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 4.
Teucer, B. & S., February 4.
City of Khios, Bank Line, February 5.
Trave, Melchers', February 7.

Tientsin.
Yatshing, Jardine's, January 22.
Hoihow, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Hangsang, Jardine's, January 28.
Chungking, B. & S., January 29.
Yochow, B. & S., Jan. 31

Tsingtao.
Hoihow, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Taksang, Jardine's, Jan. 26.
Chungking, B. & S., January 29.
Norviken, Jardine's, January 29.
Yochow, B. & S., Jan. 31.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, February 2.
Preussen, Jebsen's, Feb. 3.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 4.
Trave, Melchers', February 7.

EASTWARD

FROM HONG KONG TO NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

Balboa.
Gertrude Maersk, Jebsen's, Jan. 27.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 4.
Wichita, States Co., February 7.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, February 17.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, February 25.

Baltimore.
Gertrude Maersk, Jebsen's, Jan. 27.
Glaucus, B. & S., February 5.
Wichita, States Co., February 7.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, February 25.

Boston and New York.
Gertrude Maersk, Jebsen's, Jan. 27.
Glaucus, B. & S., February 5.
Wichita, States Co., February 7.
Kwanto Maru, O.S.K., February 13.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, February 17.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, February 25.

Buenos Aires.
Wichita, States Co., February 7.

Cristobal.
Gertrude Maersk, Jebsen's, January 27.
Wichita, States Co., February 7.
Kwanto Maru, O.S.K., Feb. 13.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, February 17.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, February 25.

Havana.
Wichita, States Co., February 7.

Honolulu.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb 4.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Feb 5.
Empress of Canada, C.P.S., Feb. 11.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., February 19.

Los Angeles.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Gertrude Maersk, Jebsen's, Jan. 27.
Roseville, Bank Line, Jan. 28.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 4.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.
Kwanto Maru, O.S.K., Feb. 13.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, February 17.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., February 19.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, February 25.

Mexico.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 4.

Panama.
Gertrude Maersk, Jebsen's, Jan. 27.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 4.
Wichita, States Co., February 7.
Kwanto Maru, O.S.K., Feb. 13.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, February 17.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, February 25.

Philadelphia.
Gertrude Maersk, Jebsen's, Jan. 27.
Glaucus, B. & S., February 5.
Wichita, States Co., February 7.
Kwanto Maru, O.S.K., Feb. 13.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, February 25.

Portland and Puget Sound
Roseville, Bank Line, Jan. 28.
General Sherman, States Co., Feb. 1.
General Lee, States Co., February 22.

San Francisco.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 22.
Roseville, Bank Line, Jan. 28.
General Sherman, States Co., Feb. 1.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 4.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 5.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, February 17.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., February 19.
General Lee, States Co., February 22.

Vancouver, B.C.
Empress of Asia, C.P.S., January 29.
Empress of Canada, C.P.S., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., February 26.

Victoria, B.C.
Empress of Asia, C.P.S., January 29.
Empress of Canada, C.P.S., Feb. 11.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., February 26.

SOUTHWARD

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS, MANILA, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports, East and West.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., February 1.
Changte, B. & S., February 18.

Bali.
Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, February 4.

Bangkok.
Hermod, Thoresen's, January 28.
Muinam, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Kwangchow, B. & S., January 29.
Kiangsu, B. & S., February 2.

Batavia.
Somerville, Bank Line, January 22.
Tjisalak, J.C.J. Line, January 28.
Glaucus, B. & S., February 5.

Belawan
Stuttgart, Melchers', January 24.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 21.

Brisbane
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., February 1.
Changte, B. & S., February 18.

Cairns.
Changte, B. & S., February 18.

Cebu
Duisburg, Jebsen's, Jan. 25.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, January 30.
Silversandal, Furness', February 2.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10.

Davao
Silversandal, Furness', February 2.

Haiphong.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Jan 24.
Kaying, B. & S., January 31.

Hobart.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., February 1.

Hoihow.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Kaying, B. & S., January 31

Madang.
Friderun, Melchers', February 11.

Manila.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Duisburg, Jebsen's, Jan. 25.
General Sherman, States Co., Jan. 25
Heimvard, Jebsen's, January 25.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.
Lycaon, B. & S., January 27.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, January 30.
Empress of Russia, C.P.S., Feb 1.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., February 1.
Silversandal, Furness', February 2.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, February 4.
Glaucus, B. & S., February 5.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10.
Leverkusen, Jebsen's, February 16.
Changte, B. & S., February 18.
Rose, Jebsen's, February 20.

Gneisenau, Melchers', February 21.
Empress of Japan, C.P.S., Feb. 28.

Makassar
Tjisadane, J.C.J. Line, January 21.
Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, February 4.

Melbourne.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., February 1.
Changte, B. & S., February 18.

Pakhoi.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Jan. 24.
Kaying, B. & S., January 31.

Rabaul.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., February 1.
Friderun, Melchers', February 11.

Saigon.
Mar. Joffre, Messageries', Jan. 28.
Sphinx, Messageries', February 11.

Salamaua.
Friderun, Melchers', February 11.

Sandakan.
Mausang, Jardine's, February 1.

Semarang
Somerville, Bank Line, January 22.

Soerabaya.
Tjisadane, J.C.J. Line, January 21.
Somerville, Bank Line, January 22.
Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, February 4.

South Sea.
Tjisadane, J.C.J. Line, January 21.
Somerville, Bank Line, January 22.
Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, February 4.
Friderun, Melchers', February 11.

Sydney.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., February 1.
Changte, B. & S., February 18

Thursday Island.
Changte, B. & S., February 18.

Townsville.
Changte, B. & S., February 18.

WESTWARD

FROM HONG KONG TO EUROPE, AFRICA, ETC.

Aden.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.
Deucalion, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.

Algiers.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.

Antwerp.
Crefeld, Melchers', January 25.
Duisburg, Jebsen's, January 25
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.

Barcelona.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 21.

Bombay.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Muroran Maru, N.Y.K., January 30.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., February 11.

Boston and New York.
Silversandal, Furness', February 2.

Bremen.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Crefeld, Melchers', January 25.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 21.

Bromborough.
Lycaon, B. & S., January 27.

Calcutta.
Hosang, Jardine's, January 22.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Sirdhana, B.I. (Apcar), January 31.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Kumsang, Jardine's, February 7.
Tsushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Shirala, B.I. (Apcar), February 15.

Casablanca.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.

Colombo.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Duisburg, Jebsen's, January 25.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.
Mar. Joffre, Messageries', Jan. 28.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Muroran Maru, N.Y.K., January 30.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Glaucus, B. & S., February 5.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., February 11.
Sphinx, Messageries', February 11.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.
Leverkusen, Jebsen's, February 16.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 21.

Djibouti.
Mar. Joffre, Messageries', Jan. 28.
Sphinx, Messageries', February 11.

Genoa.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.

Gibraltar.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.

Glasgow.
Lycaon, B. & S., January 27.
Deucalion, B. & S., Jan. 29.

Gothenburg.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.

Halifax.
Silversandal, Furness', February 2.

Hamburg.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, January 22.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Crefeld, Melchers', January 25.
Duisburg, Jebsen's, January 25.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Deucalion, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.
City of Khios, Bank Line, February 8.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10.
Leverkusen, Jebsen's, February 16.
Afrika, E.A. Co., February 19.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 21.

Havre.
Lycaon, B. & S., January 27.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
City of Khios, Bank Line, February 8.

Hull.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	Steamer	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Sun., 26th Jan., at Noon
	"NORVIKEN"	Wed., 29th Jan., at 10 a.m.
	"KWAISANG"	Sun., 2nd Feb., at 10 a.m.
	"SANDVIKEN"	Wed., 5th Feb., at 10 a.m.
AMOY, KOBE & OSAKA	"YUENSANG"	Mon., 27th Jan., at Noon
	"SUISANG"	Wed., 5th Feb., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Wed., 22nd Jan., 10.30 a.m.
	"KUMSANG"	Fri., 7th Feb., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Satur., 1st Feb., at 11 a.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & CHEFOO	"YATSHING"	Wed., 22nd Jan., at 2 p.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, FOOCHOW & CHEFOO	"HANGSANG"	Tues., 28th Jan., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: 30311. [8

Liverpool.
Lycaon, B. & S., January 27.

London.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, January 22.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25.
Deucalion, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.
City of Khios, Bank Line, February 8.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.

Malta.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25.
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.

Marseilles.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Crefeld, Melchers', January 25.
Duisburg, Jebsen's, January 25.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Mar. Joffre, Messageries', Jan. 28.
Deucalion, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10.
Sphinx, Messageries', February 11.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.
Leverkusen, Jebsen's, February 16.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 21.

Naples.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.

Oran.
Crefeld, Melchers', January 25.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.

Oslo.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.

Penang.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, January 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, January 22.
Hai Lee, Thoresen's, January 23.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Muroran Maru, N.Y.K., January 30.
Sirdhana, B.I. (Apcar), January 31.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3
Glaucus, B. & S., February 5.
Kumsang, Jardine's, February 7.
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.
Tsushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., February 11.
Shirala, B.I. (Apcar), February 15.

Plymouth.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.

Port Said.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Crefeld, Melchers', January 25.
Duisburg, Jebsen's, January 25.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.
Mar. Joffre, Messageries', Jan. 28.
Deucalion, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10.
Sphinx, Messageries', February 11.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.
Leverkusen, Jebsen's, February 16.
Afrika, E.A. Co., February 19.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 21.

Port Swettenham
Glenbeg, Jardine's, January 22.

Rangoon.
Hai Lee, Thoresen's, January 23.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Sirdhana, B.I. (Apcar), January 31.
Tsushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Shirala, B.I. (Apcar), February 15.

Rotterdam.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, January 22.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Crefeld, Melchers', January 25.
Duisburg, Jebsen's, January 25.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, Jan. 25.
Deucalion, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.
City of Khios, Bank Line, February 8.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.
Leverkusen, Jebsen's, February 16.
Afrika, E.A. Co., February 19.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 21.

Scandinavian and Baltic Ports.
Trianon, Thoresen's, January 25.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.

Singapore.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, January 22.
Hosang, Jardine's, January 22.
Somerville, Bank Line, Jan. 22.
Hai Lee, Thoresen's, Jan. 23.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Crefeld, Melchers', January 25.
Duisburg, Jebsen's, January 25.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 25.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.
Lycaon, B. & S., January 27.
Mar. Joffre, Messageries', Jan. 28.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 28.
Muinam, B. & S., Jan. 28.
Deucalion, B. & S., Jan. 29.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Muroran Maru, N.Y.K., January 30.
Sirdhana, B.I. (Apcar), January 31
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Soudan, P. & O., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Glaucus, B. & S., February 5.
Kumsang, Jardine's, February 7.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.
City of Khios, Bank Line, February 8.
Tsushima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 8.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., February 11.
Sphinx, Messageries', February 11.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14.

Suez.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, January 22.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.
Mar. Joffre, Messageries', Jan. 28.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., February 1.
Peiping, Gilman's, February 3.
Sphinx, Messageries', February 11.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., February 14

Tangier.
Rajputana, P. & O., Jan. 25
Chitral, P. & O., February 8.

Triest and Venice.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 26.

VESSELS DUE

Afrika, E.A. Co., February 19.
Ajax, B. & S., February 16.
Antenor, B. & S., February 1.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 27.
Athos II., Messageries', February 22.
Australien, E.A. Co., February 7.
Burdwan, P. & O., January 28.
Calchas, B. & S., February 4.
Cathay, P. & O., January 23.
Chenonceaux, Messageries', February 8.
City of Bristol, Bank Line, Feb 29.
City of Khios, Bank Line, Feb. 5.
Conte Verde, Lloyd Triestino, Feb. 13.
Corfu, P. & O., February 20
Crefeld, Melchers', January 24.
Deucalion, B. & S., January 28.
Diomed, B. & S., February 10.
Duisburg, Jebsen's, January 25.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., January 22.
Empress of Japan, C.P.S., Feb. 28.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., February 1.
Eumaeus, B. & S., February 28.
General Lee, States Co., February 14.
General Sherman, States Co., Jan. 25.
Gertrude Maersk, Jebsen's, January 26
G.G. Paul Doumer, Mess., Jan. 24.
Gneisenau, Melchers', February 4.
Hector, B. & S., February 29.
Heimvard, Jebsen's, January 25.
Hermod, Thoresen's, January 23.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 24.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 31.
Leverkusen, Jebsen's, February 16.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., January 22.
Lycaon, B. & S., Jan. 27.
Mar. Joffre, Messageries', Jan. 28.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., January 27.
Muroran Maru, N.Y.K., Jan. 29.
Neckar, Melchers', February 7.
Nellore, E. & A. S.S. Co., Jan. 30.
New York, States Co., Feb. 10.
Nora Maersk, Jebsen's, Jan. 28.
Oder, Melchers', January 23.
Patroclus, B. & S., February 12.
President Coolidge, Dollar's, Jan. 23.
President Jackson, A.M. Line, Jan. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar's, January 31.
Preussen, Jebsen's, Feb. 3.
Rajputana, P. & O., January 24.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., February 6.
Rheinland, Jebsen's, February 10.
Roseville, Bank Line, Jan. 28.
Ruhr, Jebsen's, February 10.
Santos Maru, O.S.K., Jan. 23.
Shirala, B.I. (Apcar), Jan. 23.
Sirdhana, B.I. (Apcar), Jan. 30.
Somali, P. & O., February 18.
Soudan, P. & O., January 31.
Sphinx, Messageries', January 25.
Stuttgart, Melchers', Jan. 24.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, February 16.
Taiwan, Thoresen's, January 25.
Tanda, E. & A. S.S. Co., Feb. 5.
Taybank, Bank Line, Jan. 23.
Teiresias, B. & S., Jan. 27.
Teneriffa, Thoresen's, January 23.
Teucer, B. & S., February 4.
Tilawa, B.I. (Apcar), February 4.
Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, Jan. 25.
Tjisalak, J.C.J. Line, January 28.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., January 28.
Trianon, Thoresen's, January 23.
Tyndareus, B. & S., February 7.
Tweedbank, Bank Line, February 25.
Van Heutsz, Melchers', Jan. 28.
Victoria, Lloyd Triestino, Jan. 20.
Wichita, States Co., January 24.
Yuensang, Jardine's, January 26.
Zuiderkerk, J.C.J. Line, February 4.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ANNOUNCES

World's Greatest Travel System

Sailings for 1936

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Honolulu	Vancouver Victoria
	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
E/Asia	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 6		Feb. 15
E/Canada	Feb. 11	Feb. 13		Feb. 16	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	Mar. 1
E/Russia	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	Mar. 5		Mar. 14
E/Japan	Mar. 6	Mar. 8		Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 19	Mar 24
E/Asia	Mar. 20	Mar. 22	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 28		April 6
E/Canada	April 3	April 5		April 8	April 10	April 17	April 22
E/Russia	April 17	April 19	April 21	April 23	April 25		May 4
E/Japan	May 1	May 3		May 6	May 8	May 14	May 19
E/Asia	May 15	May 17	May 19	May 21	May 23		June 1
E/Canada	May 29	May 31		June 3	June 5	June 12	June 17
E/Russia	June 12	June 14	June 16	June 18	June 20		June 29
E/Japan	June 26	June 28		July 1	July 3	July 9	July 14
E/Asia	July 10	July 12	July 14	July 16	July 18		July 27

TO MANILA

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... Feb. 1st.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN ... Feb. 28th.

EMPRESS OF ASIA

SAILS FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN

AT 1.00 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29th.

Full information from your own Agent or

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Telephone: Passenger 20752. GACANPAC: Passenger Dept.
Freight 20042. NAUTILUS: Freight Dept.
Canton Agents: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

N.Y.K. LINE

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS IN THE ORIENT FOR
CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.
TAIYO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 22nd Jan., at 1 a.m.
CHICHIBU MARU ... ... Wednesday, 5th Feb., at 10 a.m.
TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Feb., at 10 a.m.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.
HIKAWA MARU (Starts from Kobe) Monday, 3rd Feb.
HIYE MARU (Starts from Kobe) Tuesday, 18th Feb.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM
KASHIMA MARU ... ... Saturday, 1st Feb.
YASUKUNI MARU ... Friday, 14th Feb.
HAKONE MARU ... ... Saturday, 29th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE vi Manila and Ports.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 25th Jan.
KITANO MARU ... ... Saturday, 22nd Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
† MAYEBASHI MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Jan.
† MURORAN MARU ... ... Thursday, 30th Jan.
GINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
HEIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Feb.

NEW YORK via Panama.
† NAGARA MARU ... ... Saturday, 8th Feb.
† NOJIMA MARU ... Thursday, 5th Mar.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus. Genoa and Valencia.
† DELAGOA MARU ... ... Sunday, 16th Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
† TOKUSHIMA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 29th Jan.
† TSUSHIMA MARU ... ... Saturday, 8th Feb.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
ANYO MARU ... ... Monday, 27th Jan.
SUWA MARU ... ... Saturday, 1st Feb.
FUSHIMI MARU ... ... Saturday, 15th Feb.

* Burns Philp Line, Joint Passenger Agents,

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M M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
Sailings from Hong Kong:

To SHANGHAI — KOBE.

SPHINX ...25th Jan., 1936.
CHENONCEAUX ...8th Feb., 1936.
ATHOS II ...22nd Feb., 1936.
PRES. DOUMER ... 6thMar., 1936.
ARAMIS ...20th Mar., 1936.
FELIX ROUSSEL 3rd Apr., 1936.

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

MARECHAL JOFFRE 28th Jan., 1936.
SPHINX ...11th Feb., 1936.
CHENONCEAUX...25th Feb., 1936.
ATHOS II ... 10th Mar., 1936.
PRES. DOUMER ...24th Mar., 1936.
ARAMIS ... 7th Apr., 1936.

We can issue Through Tickets to EGYPT, SYRIAN PORTS, EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at PORT SAID OR DJIBOUTI.

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Telephone 26651. 2, Queen's Building. 12

Shipping News

Daily Statement. Clearances. Ships in Harbour, etc.

THREE WORKMEN ADRIFT

Two Pounds Of Cheese For Six Days

After drifting helplessly in the Baltic for six days with only two pounds of cheese to eat and no drinking water, three Finnish workmen of Abo have now been brought into Malmo (Sweden) by a Swedish vessel.

Their rescue was effected only just in time, for a few minutes after they had been taken on board the steamer their own water-logged boat sank.

The three men were on their way to Abo from Helsingfors in a motorboat when the engine broke down.

The waves were mountainous and the boat began to leak. One of the men's feet became frostbitten from the icy cold water in the bottom of the boat.

After two days they were sighted by a German steamer which made an attempt to take them on board. The seas were too high however, and the attempt was abandoned.

It was not till four days later that the Swedish steamer Lenita came up and managed to take them off.

ARRIVALS

21ST JANUARY, 1936.

Hermod, Norwegian steamer, 840 tons, Capt. N. A. Ambjorssen, from Bangkok via Swatow, buoy No. B11.—Thoresen & Co.

Somerville, Norwegian steamer, 2,523 tons, Captain Kaltenborn, from Shanghai, Stonecutters.—Bank Line.

Haraldsvang, Norwegian steamer, 1,864 tons, Captain A. Sunde, from Keelung, Yaumati.—K. Larsen & Co.

Chian Lee, Chinese steamer, 1,840 tons, Captain Nakagawa, from Pokow; buoy No. B11.—Yee Tai Hong.

Tai Lee, Chinese steamer, 1,044 tons, Captain H. Maki, from Swatow, buoy No B10.—Yee Tai Hong.

Chak Sang, British steamer, 1,470 tons, Captain C. M. Boas, from Canton, buoy No. B2.—J. M. & Co.

Tai Yuan, British steamer, 2,100 tons, Captain W. Shaw, from Canton, buoy No. B18.—Butterfield and Swire.

Seistan, British steamer, 1,571 tons, Captain R. C. Creer, from Swatow, Douglas Wharf.—Douglas & Co.

Tonjer, Norwegian steamer, 1,949 tons, Captain H. Kvamso, from Canton, buoy No. B25.—Dodwell & Co.

Hai Heng, Chinese steamer, 2,065 tons, Captain Henry Soo, from Canton, C. M. S. N. Wharf.—C. M. S. N. & Co.

Tai Lee, Chinese steamer, 1,044 tons, Captain H. Maki, from Canton, buoy No. B10.—Yee Tai Hong.

Tinhow, British steamer, 3,184 tons, Captain Robertson, from Singapore, Yaumati.—Bank Line.

Soochow, British steamer, 1,594 tons, Captain F. Gibbs, from Amoy, buoy No. B14.—Butterfield and Swire.

NEWS FROM THE WATERFRONT

Freight And Asiatic Passengers Returns

(BY LONGSHOREMAN).

The freight returns, received from the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, show a fairly high tonnage movement, a large proportion of which being made up by British ships.

The total tonnage of general cargo carried by vessels to the Colony was 8,446 tons, with British steamers carrying 2,359 tons.

Through cargo for ports beyond the Colony amounted to 28,231 tons, of which 8,730 tons were carried by British steamers.

Asiatic deck passengers entering into the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were 154, of which 133 were from British steamers.

There were altogether 17 arrivals, of which 8 were of British registry, the remainder being of other nationalities, while of the 13 departures, 3 were British ships, the rest being of other different countries. Particulars as follows:—

Nationality	Ships	Tonnage.
British	8	11,039
Norwegian	1	2,410
German	2	10,852
Portuguese	1	270
Japanese	1	7,031
Chinese	4	5,075
Total	17	36,727

SHIPS IN HARBOUR

WHARVES.

Holt's:—Memnon.
Douglas Lapraik:—Hai Ning.
Chiu On:—Hydrangea.

DOCKS.

Kowloon:—Empress of Asia.
Taikoo:—H.M.S. Phoenix, Chichibu Maru, Storviken, Taiyo Maru, Hong Hsiang, Lyeemoon, Chengtu, Szechuen, Chung King, Hua Shan and Hoichow.

BUOYS.

No. A4.—Katori Maru.
No. A5.—Hong Peng.
No. A8.—Talthybius.
No. B1.—Luchow.
No. B2.—Chak Sang.
No. B3.—Muinam.
No. B4.—Voo Yang.
No. B5.—Tinhow.
No. B6.—Tai Poo Sek.
No. B7.—Solviken.
No. B10.—Tai Lee.
No. B11.—Chian Lee.
No. B16.—Kwangchow.
No. B17.—Mao Lee.
No. B18.—Tai Yuan.
No. B21.—King Yuan.
No. B22.—Ho Sang.
No. B23.—Sensan Maru.
No. C1.—Helikon.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT

The steam ship "Shirala" left Singapore for this port on the 16th instant, and is due here to-morrow.

THE QUEEN MARY A "CABIN" SHIP

Lower First-Class Fares

London, Dec. 24.

Minimum first-class fares for the Queen Mary have been fixed at a lower level than those charged on the French Normandie and the German Bremen and Europa.

It is thought in shipping circles that this may bring the whole question of the grading of ships in the North Atlantic Conference to a head, and result in a possible revision of fares.

The cheaper fares in the Queen Mary have been made possible because the Conference has granted the Cunard-White Star Company's application for the vessel to be classified as a "cabin" ship. The Normandie, Bremen, and Europa are all classified, at the request of their owners, as "first-class."

Fares in the Berengaria, however, which is also classified as "first-class," are lower than those for the Queen Mary. Following are the minimum first-class rates fixed by the Conference:—

	Queen Mary.	Nor-mandie.	Beren-garia.
	£ s	£ s	£ s
Round trip (off season)	99 15	105 10	83 15
Round trip (summer season)	165	111	88
One way (off season)	52 10	54	44
One way (summer season)	55 5	57	46 5

THE OFF-SEASON

The off-season for the Queen Mary will be: Westbound, Sept. 22-Aug. 2; eastbound, July 21 May 31. Minimum tourist and third-class fares for the Queen Mary are the same as those charged in the Normandie, and are announced as follows:—

Off season: Tourist one-way £27 15s, round trip £51 10s; third, one-way £18 10s; round trip £33 10s.

Summer season: Tourist, one way £29 5s; round trip, £54; third, one-way, £18 10s; round trip, £33 10s.

It is anticipated that the owners of the Normandie, Bremen, and Europa will now approach the North Atlantic Conference for the transference of their ships to the "cabin" category.

The question is not a new one. It arose in regard to the Manhattan in 1932, the Washington in 1933, both of the United States Lines, but the size, speed and standard of accommodation in the Queen Mary will render the problem much more acute now.

There is a possibility that the existing Conference categories may be superseded.

CLEARANCES

21ST JANUARY, 1936.

Hai Heng, for Swatow
Katori Maru, for Singapore
Hong Peng, for Singapore
Sunning, for Swatow
Claus Rickmers, for Shanghai
Tonjer, for Chinwangtao
Luchow, for Tientsin
Solviken, for Singapore
Hakodate Maru, for Yokohama
Tjisadane, for Manila
Tai Yuan, for Amoy
Tai Lee, for Dairen
Memnon, for Singapore
Hai Ning, for Swatow
Nauru Chief, for Yokohama

BANK LINE (CHINA) LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. ... 8th Feb.
S.S. "CITY OF KHIOS" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg. ... 8th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 8th Apr.

AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" ... ... 15th Apr.
Loading for Mauritius Reunion, Tamatave Lourenco Marques, Durban and Cape Ports.

EAST & SOUTH AFRICA ... LUXURIOUS PASSENGER VESSELS ..... INDIAN AFRICAN LINE
M.V. "INCHANGA" ... ... from Calcutta 4th Feb.; ... from Colombo 10th Feb.
M.V. "INCOMATI" ... ... from Calcutta 4th Mar.; ... from Colombo 10th Mar.
M.V. "ISIPINGO" ... ... from Calcutta 4th Apr.; ... from Colombo 10th Apr.
Taking PASSENGERS and CARGO for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Lourenco Marques Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

ALL SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

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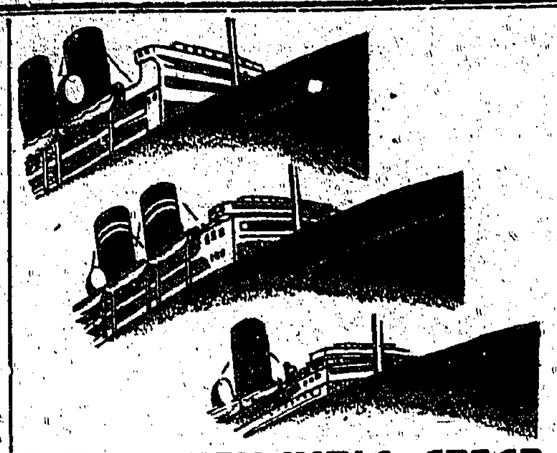

P&O-BRITISH INDIA-APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

Straits, Java, Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Queensland Ports and Red Sea, Egypt, Istanbul, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
under contract with H.M. Government
All sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (About)	Destination
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS			
†RAJPUTANA	17,000	25th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SOUDAN	7,000	1st Feb.	Marseilles, Havre, L'don., H'burg., R'dam., A'werp & Hull.
CHITRAL	15,000	8th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
*JEYPORE	5,000	18th Feb.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
CATHAY	15,000	22nd Feb.	Marseilles and London.
†*BURDWAN	6,000	29th Feb.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, R'dam. Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
CORFU	14,500	21st Mar.	Marseilles & London.
*SOMALI	6,000	28th Mar.	Mars. Havre, London, H'bg., R'dam., A'werp. & Hull.
RANCHI	17,000	4th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BANGALORE	7,000	25th Apr.	Mars., Havre, London, H'bg., R'dm., A'werp. & Hull.
CARTHAGE	14,500	2nd May.	Marseilles & London
RAJPUTANA	17,000	16th May.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca. ‡ Calls Tangier.
All vessels may call at Malta.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Istanbul, Piraeus, Symrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS			
SIRDHANA	8,000	31st Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
SHIRALA	8,000	15th Feb.	
TILAWA	10,000	29th Feb.	
SANTHIA	8,000	14th Mar	
TALMA	10,000	28th Mar.	

* Calls Port Swettenham.

Now is the time to visit Australia & New Zealand

... lands of Sunshine and Romance. "Down Under" you will feel a new being and even if you are not inclined towards Surfing, Fishing, Shooting or Mountaineering you will find that the Antipodes have plenty to offer you.—including 25/- for your pound.

On the way down your life aboard will be as you wish, quiet or hectic for the P. & O. will humour your every whim.

And by the way, there is no additional charge for Deck Cabins and there is of course a Sun Deck Swimming pool, an Orchestra and a fine Laundry.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are at your disposal and last but not least—we had almost forgotten—the cuisine will set you listening eagerly for the Gong.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—19 days.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS			
NELLORE	7,000	1st Feb.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart
TANDA	7,000	6th Mar.	
NANKIN	7,000	3rd Apr.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN			
SHIBALA	8,000	24th Jan.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan
CATHAY	15,000	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
*BURDWAN	6,000	29th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan
TANDA	7,000	6th Feb.	do
TILAWA	10,000	7th Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan
RAWALPINDI	17,000	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
*SOMALI	7,000	19th Feb.	Shanghai & Japan
SANTHIA	8,000	21st Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan

* Cargo only.

ALL DATES are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to the Agents:—

APR

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO

P & O. BUILDING, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG
PHONE 27721.

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SAN FRANCISCO	BALBOA (Panama)	NEW YORK
LOS ANGELES	CRISTOBAL (Colon)	BOSTON.

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17th FEBRUARY

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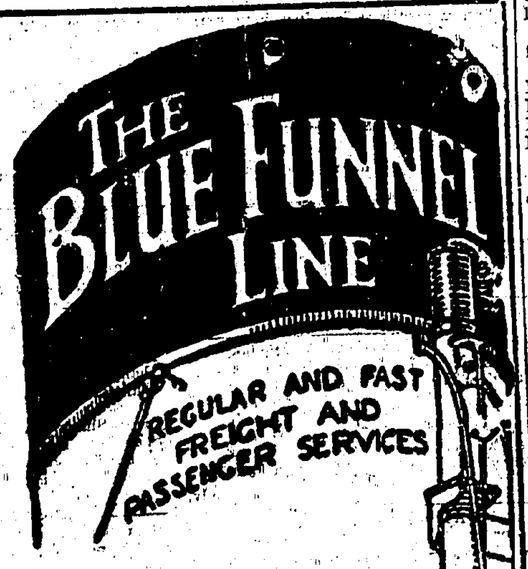

LONDON SERVICE

"DEUCALION" Sails 29 JAN., for Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, H'burg. & Glasgow

"CALCHAS" Sails 5 FEB, for Casablanca, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"LYCAON" Sails 27 JAN., for Havre, Liverpool Bromborough & Glasgow

"TEIRESIAS" Sails 27 FEB., for Havre, Liverpo l and Bromborough

NEW YORK SERVICE

*"BENLEXENOR" Sails 26 MAR., for Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Manila, Straits & Cape of Good Hope.

* Calls at Montreal

PACIFIC SERVICE (*via* KOBE, NAGOYA & YOKOHAMA)

"TALTHYBIUS" Sails 23 JAN., for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

"TYNDAREUS" Sails 20 FEB, for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

INWARD SERVICE

	Due
"TEIRESIAS"	27 JAN., From U.K. via Straits
"ANTENOR"	1 FEB., From U.K. via Straits

Specially reduced fares are quoted for cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation.

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HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid-up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ..... £ 6,500,000
Silver $10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONG KONG

Board of Directors.

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A. H. Compton, Esq.,
M. T. Johnson, Esq.,
G. Miskin, Esq.,
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T. E. Pearce, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
A. L. Shields, Esq.,
V. M. GRAYBURN, Esq., *Chief Manager.*

BRANCHES:—

Amoy	Iloilo	Peiping
Bangkok	Ipoh	Penang
Batavia	Johore	Rangoon
Bombay	Kobe	Saigon
Calcutta	Kowloon	San Francisco
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Muar (Johore)	Tokyo
Hamburg	Mukden	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin		
Hongkew		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.

ALSO up to date SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES in various sizes TO LET.

Hong Kong, November 1, 1935.

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

V. M. GRAYBURN, *Chief Manager.*

Hong Kong, 25th February, 1935.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 127,450,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Alexandria	Honolulu	Rangoon
Batavia	Hsinking	Rio de Janeiro
Berlin	Karachi	San Francisco
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Calcutta	London	Semarang
Canton	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manila	Singapore
Fengtien (Mukden)	Moji	Soerabaya
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokyo
Hong Kong	Osaka	Tsingtao
	Paris	Yinkow
	Peiping	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

G. KISHINAMI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 12th September 1935.

BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ...$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 5,598,600.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 2,480,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:—HONG KONG
No. 10, Des Vœux Road, Central.

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Wong Yun Tong, Esq. Kan Ying Po, Esq.
Chan Ching Shek, Esq.

Kan Tong Po, Esq., Chief Manager.
Li Tse Fong, Esq., Manager.

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Amoy	Kowloon	Penang	Sourabaya
Batavia	London	Rangoon	Swatow
Bombay	Manila	Saigon	Sydney
Calcutta	Melbourne	San Francisco	Taihoku
Canton	Nagasaki	Seattle	Tientsin
Haiphong	New York	Semarang	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Shanghai	Vancouver
Honolulu	Paris	Singapore	Yokohama
Kobe	Peiping		

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local and Foreign Currencies on terms which will be quoted on application.

Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

KAN TONG PO, *Chief Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

Agencies and Branches:—

ALOR STAR	ILOILO	SAIGON
AMRITSAR	IPOH	SEMARANG
BANGKOK	KARACHI	SEREMBAN
BATAVIA	KLANG	SHANGHAI
BOMBAY	KOBE	SINGAPORE
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	SITIAWAN
CANTON	KUCHING	SOURABAYA
CAWNPORE	MADRAS	TAIPING
CEBU	MANILA	TIENTSIN
COLOMBO	MEDAN	TONGKAH (Bbuket)
DELHI	NEW YORK	TSINGTAO
HAIPHONG	PEIPING (Peking)	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	ZAMBOANGA
HANKOW	RANGOON	
HARBIN		
HONG KONG		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for One Year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. BREARLEY, *Manager.*

Hong Kong January 1st, 1935.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

Head Office
65, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital ..... U.S.$6,000,000.00
Surplus ..... U.S.$3,162,633.06
Reserves ..... U.S.$ 870,731.06

BRANCHES:—

Amsterdam	Glasgow	Montreux
Antwerp	The Hague	Munich
Assuan	Hamburg	Naples
Athens	Havana	Nice
Basle	Havre	Paris
Berlin	Heidelberg	Peiping
Bombay	Intertaken	Piraeus
Bremen	Jerusalem	Rome
Brussels	Liverpool	Rotterdam
Cairo	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lucerne	Singapore
Cannes	Lugano	Southampton
Colombo	Luxor	Tientsin
Copenhagen	Manila	Venice
Dublin	Marseilles	Vienna
Edinburgh	Milan	Yokohama
Florence	Monte Carlo	Zurich
Geneva		
Genoa		

Branches of AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY in Principal Cities of United States of America and Canada.

All classes of Commercial Banking Transactions undertaken.

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C. H. BENSON, General Manager.

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This Bank is entirely owned by THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, with Resources over U.S. $2,027,000,000.00

D. M. BIGGAR, *Manager.*

THE BANK OF CHINA

Reorganized under special charter of the National Government as an INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Paid-up Capital ..... $40,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies all over China

HONG KONG OFFICE
4, Queen's Road Central.

Canton — K'o Yee Street.
Swatow — Yea Kam Foug.
Kopgmoon — Sun See Road.
Kingchow — Tak Sing Sha.

Offices in London and Osaka. Correspondents in all commercial centres of the World.

We transact general banking business and extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign exchange.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE

From January 22, to 28, 1936.

Day of Week	Date of Month	High Water: Hong Kong Standard Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: Hong Kong Standard Time	Low Water: Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	22	03 43	3 9	09 29	1 0
		19 26	7 8	13 38	3 6
Thur.	23	04 57	4 1	09 15	0 5
		20 15	8 2	13 38	3 4
Fri.	24	10 21	4 4	08 50	0 1
		21 06	8 4	14 29	3 1
Sat.	25	10 49	4 6	04 26	0 0
		21 55	8 4	15 19	2 9
Sun.	26	11 22	4 9	05 04	0 1
		22 43	8 0	16 08	2 8
Mon.	27	11 55	5 2	05 38	0 5
		23 32	7 5	16 55	2 5
Tues.	28	—	—	06 18	1 0
		12 34	5 4	17 50	2 5

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Jan., 21.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30 18	30 29	30.14
Temperature	59	60	59
Humidity	57	57	45
Wind—			
Direction	E	ENE	E
Force	3	3	5
Weather	B	B	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 20:63
Lowest open-air Temperature, 21:52

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing Showers; J=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

JOB PRINTING.

The HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD. wish to inform the

CANTON COMMUNITY

that they have recently re-opened their

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

This Department specializes in all the necessary branches including the compiling and proof-reading of monthly and quarterly publications.

Considerable work is being done for the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and other Banks, which includes letterheads printing, ledger work, special forms, etc., etc.

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Hongkong Daily Press

Die Stamping Specialists

MAILS FOREIGN

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

On Friday, the 24th January, the General Post Office and the Kowloon Central Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to noon, but the Branch Post Offices will be entirely closed. There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and no delivery by postmen.

On Saturday, the 25th January, the General Post Office and the Kowloon Central Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and the Branch Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes as on Sundays and one delivery of ordinary correspondence by postmen at noon, also one delivery of registered correspondence at 11 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS VIA SINGAPORE

Bandoeng-Amsterdam (K.L.M.) via Singapore
Saigon-Marseilles (Air Orient) via Saigon
Singapore-Australia

Correspondence will be accepted for transmission by these services. Rates and all particulars are shown in the schedules exhibited at the Post Offices. All letters etc. must be marked "By Air Mail" and be handed in at a Post Office.

Letters and Postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
STRAITS	*Lisbon Maru*	22nd Jan.
JAVA	*Tjisagara...*	22nd Jan.
MANILA	*Emp. of Canada*	22nd Jan.
SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA (London, 30th December 1935) ...	*Glenbeg*	21nd Jan.
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	*Kwangtung*	23rd Jan.
CALCUTTA, STRAITS and Air Mail ex "Imperial Service" (London, 7th Jan.)	*Shirala* ...	23rd Jan.
MANILA	*Pres. Coolidge*	23rd Jan.
SAIGON	*Hilda*	23rd Jan.
JAPAN	*Santos Maru*	23rd Jan.
Straits and Europe via Suez (Letter and Papers) London, 26th December—and London Parcels (London, 19th Dec.).—and Airmail ex "K.L.M." Service Amsterdam, 11th January.	*Cathay* ...	23rd Jan.
JAPAN...	*Kamo Maru* ...	24th Jan.
JAPAN, SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA (London, 2nd January) ...	*Rajputana* ...	24th Jan.
SHANGHAI	*Sir Igart* ...	24th Jan.
HAIPHONG	*G.G. Paul Doumer*	24th Jan.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Seattle 4th January)	*Pres. Jackson*	25th Jan.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	*General Sherman*	25th Jan.
SAIGON	*Sphinx* ...	25th Jan.
SAIGON	*Tasman* ...	25th Jan.
CALCUTTA and STRAITS ...	*Yuensang*	25th Jan.
Straits and Air Mail ex "Imperial Service" London 11th January and "K.L.M. Service" Amsterdam 15th January.	*Anshun* ...	26th Jan.
SHANGHAI	*Victoria* ...	26th Jan.
STRAITS	*Teiresias* ...	27th Jan.
SHANGHAI	*Lycaon*	27th Jan.
STRAITS	*Anyo Maru*	27th Jan.
JAPAN	*Mayebara Maru*	27th Jan.
JAPAN	*Tokushima Maru*	28th Jan.
STRAITS	*Berdwan* ...	28th Jan.
SHANGHAI	*Deucalion...*	28th Jan.
SHANGHAI	*Marechal Joffre*	28th Jan.
STRAITS	*Van Heutsz* ...	28th Jan.
JAPAN	*Muroran Maru*	29th Jan.
HAIPHONG	*Canton* ...	30th Jan.
AMOY	*Sirdhana...*	30th Jan.
JAPAN...	*Nellore* ...	31th Jan.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	*Kashima Maru* ...	31st Jan.
SHANGHAI	*Soudan* ...	31st Jan.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 3rd January) ...	*Pres. Van Buren...*	31st Jan.
STRAITS and London Parcels—London, 26th December 1935	*Antenor* ...	1st Feb.
CANADA, U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Vancouver B.C. 9th Jan.)	*Emp. of Russia*	1st Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time
WEDNESDAY		Wednesday, 22nd,
Straits and Calcutta	*Hosang*	Let. 22nd, 8.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard	*Tai Poo Sek* ...	10.30 A.M.
Straits	*Glenbeg* ...	1.30 P.M.
Swatow	*Seistan*	3.00 P.M.
Saigon	*Helikon*	5.00 P.M.
THURSDAY		Thursday 23rd.
*Japan and *Canada—due Victoria, B.C., 17th February	*Talthybius* ...	Reg. 8.45 A.M. Let. 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa and *South American Ports	*Santos Maru* ...	2.30 P.M.
FRIDAY		Friday, 24th,
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Feiyuken Maru* ...	8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	*Cathay*	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. and S. America, Canada and *EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 12th February—and *EUROPE via Siberia	*Pres. Coolidge* ...	Parcels 10.0 A.M. Reg. 11.15 A.M. Letters Noon
Manila *Straits and *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 22nd February and Parcels only for Germany via Hamburg	*Stuttgart* ...	*Kowloon P.O.* Reg. 10.30 A.M. Letters 11.30 A.M. *G.P.O.* Reg. 11.15 A.M. Letters Noon
Haihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kwangtung Hai Tan* ...	Noon Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		
SATURDAY		Saturday, 25th.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and *South Africa, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 21st February	*Rajputana* ...	*Kowloon P.O.* Par. 24th, 11.00 A.M. Reg. 25th, 9.00 A.M. Let. 25th, 10.00 A.M. *G.P.O.* Par. 24th, Noon Reg. 25th, 9.45 A.M. Let. 25th, 10.30 A.M.
Letters for "Imperial Service" —due London, 7th February.	Rajputana	*K.P.O.* Reg. 25th, 2.30 P.M. Let. 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Letters for "K.L.M. Service"— due Amsterdam, 3rd February.		*G.P.O.* Reg. 25th, 2.45 P.M. Let. 25th, 3.30 P.M.
Letters for "Singapore—Australia Service"—due Darwin, 4th February.		

* Superscribed correspondence only.

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